

AUSTIN IS STILL KEPT OUT

Gear's Order Had But Little Effect.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered H. C. Austin restored to office as auditor, but the order was not obeyed. Austin made a forcible attempt to regain possession, by virtue of a peremptory writ of mandamus, but an officer barred his way. In the meantime Gear's order was rendered null and void by an appeal to the Supreme Court, and Austin's case will probably be effectually disposed of by the Senate before any further court proceedings can be taken. There was some talk of contempt proceedings, but no action had been taken by the attorneys or the court yesterday.

Judge Gear rendered his decision a little before eleven o'clock yesterday morning and signed the peremptory writ at once.

He read only a few paragraphs from the decision in court yesterday morning and it was not until after the attempt had been made to regain possession of the office by Austin that the opinion was filed. In his decision Judge Gear held after quoting numerous authorities and the Organic Act relating to appointments:

"This provision is peculiar as it does not occur in any other law that I have been able to find. The statement therein would be the law without its insertion in the section, for it is abundantly shown by all the authorities that where an appointment is made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, no removal can be made except by and with the consent of the Senate."

"There are some authorities holding, however, that in the national government the President has the power of removal of officers whose appointment is made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"These decisions place the National Government on a different footing from State or Territorial Governments. It may be that because of the power exercised by the President of the United States, Congress thought that a like power might be exercised by the Governor. They made the law on this jurisdiction certain, however, by the insertion of this provision giving the right to remove officers to the Governor only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Referring to Hawaiian laws the decision says: "This statute allowing the suspension or removal of these officers by the Governor, regardless of the advice and consent of the Senate, is absolutely incompatible with and directly contrary to section 80 of the Organic Act, which requires the advice and consent of the Senate for their removal from office. . . . It is clear to my mind that a careful study of the Organic Act, in connection with the Audit Act, would show that the Organic Act, in its provision as to appointment, tenure and removal of officers therein named, is exclusive and annuls sections 1, 2 and 8 of the Audit Act, providing for appointment and removal of the Auditor and Deputy Auditor."

"The question then arises as to the power of the Governor irrespective of statute to remove or suspend an officer duly appointed who—as we will admit for the purposes of this discussion—committed malfeasance in office. . . ."

"It seems to be clear that an officer can only be removed in accordance with some provision of law and the power of removal must be exercised within the limits fixed. In this case the office of Auditor is an office created by the constitution whose term of office is fixed and there is no inherent power in the Governor to remove such an officer, but his powers are limited and circumscribed by the law."

"The Territory of Hawaii is in a peculiar situation as regards its officers, in that there does not seem to be any law in existence providing for the removal of an officer for malfeasance in office, and it would seem that even though an officer, such as the Treasurer for instance, admitted that he was a defaulter, the Governor would not be empowered to remove him from office and appoint a successor in his place."

"In most states there are provisions in the constitution for removal from office on conviction by a jury, after an indictment for malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance in office."

Gear says that the Governor's report shows that he himself was doubtful of his authority:

"It would seem by reference to the dates of the suspension of the Auditor and the date of the report that at about the time the Governor suspended Mr. Austin, he was asking that he be given the power to do so by Congress through an amendment of the Organic Act. His report was given out in Washington less than a month after he had acted in the case of the Auditor."

"From a review of the authorities I am of the opinion that the only power of appointment and removal or sus-

(Continued on page 4.)

"Spokane Wash., November 11, 1902.—Smoke seen from cabin gives new hope. Party on trail."

"MRS. B. F. EGAN."

"That is the best piece of news we have seen since my brother disappeared," said Mr. Egan. "I think it possible my brother was injured, was unable to return, and that he is now being cared for at some camp or cabin. It may be from some such place that the smoke was seen. My brother is well acquainted with the mountains, and I think he would have returned before now if he had not met with some accident."

May Come to Honolulu.

LONDON, November 11.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which will sail from Liverpool for New York Wednesday, will take among her passengers Lord Hawkes and his team of cricketers, also George Ade of Chicago, and Jaroslav Kocian, the violinist. The English cricketers are on their way to New Zealand, via San Francisco.

BOLIVIA IN A STATE OF SIEGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Citizens of this city were astonished Saturday evening, says a Herald dispatch from La Paz, Bolivia, via Taoma, Chile, when Government officials posted throughout the town placards which declared the whole republic of Bolivia in a state of siege owing to the country being threatened.

The decree caused intense excitement because of the unexpectedness of the announcement and ignorance of the reason for the Government adopting such a step.

Two rumors were heard. One was that the Bolivians had been completely defeated in Acre. The other report was that 2,000 Peruvians were on the frontier, near the Madre de Dios river.

El Comercio de Bolivia prints these official dispatches:

"MANOS, Nov. 7.—Rojas surrendered at Empressa for lack of ammunition."

"MONTERO, Vice-President."

"PETROPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Advices October 15th confirmed. Rojas capitulated. Returns Bolivia via Manos."

"PINALLA."

"Minister of Bolivia in Brazil."

El Comercio, in commenting on the situation, says:

"The exact seriousness of the news from Acre is unknown, but the Government must be in possession of grave news to take such measures and to declare a state of siege which appears unnecessary, as the entire country, without distinction of party or class will stand by the Government."

"Some persons attribute the Government's action to a desire to obtain popularity and to put an end to the Senate's opposition to concluding arrangements with Chile."

"These charges we regard as unfounded and we recommend that the Government make public all news from Acre immediately after being received."

FAST TIME TO THE FAR EAST

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announced today that on account of the speed attained by its new liner the Korea, it could now transport passengers from New York to Yokohama in fourteen days. The Korea arrived at San Francisco on October 28th, ten days after leaving Yokohama. This is four days less than the previous best time and is believed to mark a new era in both passenger and freight traffic on the Pacific ocean. The trip was made over the direct route, which is 4,700 miles long, making an average daily run of 470 miles.

The Korea and Siberia, a sister ship, which is under construction at Newport News, are the biggest ships ever built in America. They are larger than the Atlantic liners St. Paul and St. Louis, being 550 feet between perpendiculars, with a displacement of 15,000 tons.

M'DUFFIE WILL BE EMPTY HANDED

Special officer McDuffie, who was sent nearly two months ago to San Francisco to apprehend, if possible, defaulting territorial treasurer W. H. Wright, is expected to return to Honolulu this week in the Alameda. Orders were sent him some time since to give up the quest for the embezzler and return to duty here. High Sheriff Brown stated yesterday that neither McDuffie nor the San Francisco police had heard anything of the whereabouts of the indicted official.

One St. Louis Bordier.

COLUMBIA (Mo.), November 11.—The taking of testimony in the case of Colonel Ed. Butler of St. Louis, who is charged with attempted bribery, began early today. Previous to that Circuit Attorney Folk read the indictment and outlined the case for the state. He said that the defendant was interested in both the St. Louis Sanitary Company and the Excelsior Hauling Company, between whom there was a business agreement. "It will be shown," said the circuit attorney, "that Butler offered Dr. Chapman and Dr. Morrill \$2,500 each to secure their votes as members of the Board of Health in favor of a garbage contract he wished to secure with the city."

THE GRAND JURY HOLDS JAS. H. BOYD

Technical Fight to Be Made on the Three Indictments Found.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, and B. Haywood Wright, his chief clerk, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday on the charge of embezzlement. Three indictments were returned to the court by the jury against Boyd, while Wright must stand trial on but one charge. The indictments were found upon Tuesday as shown by the date of the signatures.

Boyd was released later in the afternoon upon giving a bond of \$10,000. He will be arraigned this morning at 9:30 o'clock at which time a demurrer to the indictment will probably be entered. Boyd will rely upon legal technicalities in his defense, as was indicated by the attitude of his counsel yesterday. The grand jury, as originally constituted, was attacked when first sworn, and its alleged illegality will be one of the main points relied upon when Boyd is called up for arraignment.

Though the indictments against Boyd give no indication of the nature of the crimes charged, yet his alleged wrongdoing in each instance is reported to have been in connection with sales of public land. The one item of \$1,650 is known to have been the amount of the check given to him by Dr. C. B. Cooper for which no accounting was made.

The other indictments are also said to be for money paid to Boyd for government land and leases and for which no accounting was made. The total amount of the embezzlement charged against Boyd is \$4,100, which does not of course include the two amounts repaid into the Territorial Treasury. Evidently the grand jury did not consider Boyd's action in relation to the \$3,000 Davies check, and the \$3,200 land money afterwards paid into his department as of a criminal nature.

The first indictment against Boyd was for an offense committed against the Republic of Hawaii. It is alleged that on July 7, 1899, the said James H. Boyd being a clerk in the Department of the Interior "and by virtue of his said employment, being a public accountant, charged with the duty of collecting and receiving revenue and other moneys on account of the said Republic of Hawaii, and he, the said James H. Boyd, being then and there entrusted with and having the possession, control, custody and keeping, by virtue of his said employment, of a thing of value, to wit, certain money to the amount and aggregate value of One Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars, (\$1,700.00) a more particular description of which said money is to the Grand Jurors unknown, of the

money and property of the said Republic of Hawaii, by the consent and authority of the said Republic of Hawaii, the said James H. Boyd the said money then and there feloniously did embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use and benefit, without the consent and against the will of the said Republic of Hawaii, the owner thereof and entitled thereto."

The second indictment charges an offense against the Territory of Hawaii. There are two counts, the first charging the embezzlement of \$50 on May 12, 1901; and the second count relates to the taking of \$500 on June 25, 1901, both while acting as Superintendent of Public Works.

There are also two counts in the third indictment. Boyd is alleged to have taken \$200 on March 27, 1900, and \$1,650 on June 18, 1902.

Judge De Bolt at once ordered warrants issued for the arrest of James H. Boyd and he was taken into custody by High Sheriff Brown later in the afternoon.

At three o'clock Boyd appeared before Judge De Bolt in company with his attorney, A. S. Humphreys, and asked that bail be fixed. Mr. Douthitt stated that the \$3,000 bond given by Boyd previously, was only to insure his appearance during the grand jury sessions, and that this bond did not cover his attendance in court, as had been conceded by his counsel. Mr. Douthitt stated that there were three indictments standing against the defendant, the aggregate amount of the alleged embezzlement being \$4,100. As the defendant could be fined five times that amount or sent to prison for life, under the statute covering the charges, Mr. Douthitt suggested that a bond of \$10,000 would not be too large. Mr. Humphreys stated that the amount was agreeable to him. Judge De Bolt suggested that the matter was before him in an irregular manner, without the necessary motion being made, but upon the waiving of such irregularities by counsel for defendant he would fix the bond at \$10,000. Judge De Bolt said the bond must be submitted to him for approval, though Humphreys suggested that it was customary for the High Sheriff to pass upon such matters.

Boyd in company with Deputy Sheriff McGurn then started out in a search for bondsmen. In less than an hour he returned and the bond was approved by Judge De Bolt, the sureties being E. C. Winston, L. L. McCandless, John F. Bowler and W. H. Cornwell.

THE WRIGHT CASE.

The indictment against B. H. Wright

CANON KITCAT RESIGNS TO GO TO NEW ZEALAND CHURCH

The Rev. Vincent H. Kitcat, canon of St. Andrews Cathedral and for many years associated with the work of the Anglican body here, has resigned his office to accept a clerical position in New Zealand. The estimation in which Mr. Kitcat is held by the community is well expressed by the letter of Bishop Restarick, which is included in the correspondence given below:

S. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, Nov. 13, 1902.

My Dear Bishop:—Some time ago I made known to you that I was in correspondence with the Bishop of Wellington relative to work in his diocese. That correspondence has culminated in an offer which I should like to leave Honolulu to take up on January 17 of next year. Would you be kind enough to let me know if that date will be agreeable to you and whether it will fit in with whatever arrangements you may have in view touching work at the cathedral.

In making known to you this request I should like to say that although you have presided over the district for only a very short time it has been a great happiness to work under your guidance and receive your counsel and help. The correspondence with New Zealand was begun before you came to Honolulu and had it not led up to the offer of which I speak, it would have been a great pleasure to continue to serve under yourself.

Those who know the history of the church in the Islands cannot I think fail to be filled with bright hopes for the future. Under your predecessor the foundations were laid deeply and well of a good work that under the guidance of the American Church will, I feel sure, bring forth abundant fruit. That it may be so will ever be my most earnest prayer. And wherever one's future may be cast it will always be a happiness to hear of the prosperity of the work here and that the church in Hawaii is united in the bonds of faith and love, of peace and of charity.

Believe me to be, my dear Bishop, Yours faithfully,

VINCENT H. KITCAT.

To the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Restarick, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu.

The letter of Bishop Restarick follows:

Honolulu, November 14, 1902.

My Dear Canon Kitcat:—While you had confided in me the steps which you had taken in regard to New Zealand, yet when I received today your formal letter of resignation it brought sadness to me at the thought of your separation from the work here and from me as Bishop.

From the day on which I landed until now you have been helpful to me in every possible way, showing yourself eager to do anything which would further my plans and advance the work. You have been valuable to me also in counsel which I have frequently had with you, finding you always looking at questions from the highest standpoint. The above with your kindly spirit and devotion won for you my affection at an early day.

The conclusion which you have reached has come to you I know only after prayerful consideration. While knowing you were considering it, I hesitated in giving you advice which you sought of me, for I knew you would seek to be led by the Holy Spirit to do what you believed to be your duty.

The time which you set for leaving Honolulu, January 17, gives me ample notice and I see nothing at present but to accept your resignation.

You will carry with you, I well know, the affection of very many warm friends whom you have made during your long, faithful, painstaking work in the Islands. You will carry with you also the most hearty good wishes of myself and my prayers that you may be blessed, preserved and prospered will not cease when you leave here.

Faithfully and affectionately yours,

HENRY BOND RESTARICK,
Bishop of Honolulu.

To the Rev. Canon Vincent H. Kitcat, Honolulu.

alleges two separate offenses. One count charges the embezzlement of the sum of \$3,289.53 on September 6, 1902, this being the Hawaiian Electric Co. check, Wright is alleged to have taken. The second count charges the embezzlement of \$4,982.10 during six months prior to September 6, 1902, which is the amount of the alleged shortage shown by Wright's books. Both Wright and Boyd will be arraigned at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury will probably make a final report by the end of the week. Yesterday Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, and G. W. R. King and Isaac Sherwood of the Audit office were witnesses and it is probable the alleged irregularities in the Audit office were under consideration.

No Chance for French.

BRUSSELS, November 11.—It is asserted here that owing to the opposition of Germany, Great Britain and the United States and other powers the proposal which has been advanced to make French the official language of the International Arbitration court at The Hague will be withdrawn.

COUNTY BILL IS PROGRESSING

At a fully attended meeting held yesterday afternoon, the Republican Commission which has in charge the framing of bills for county and city government, went over and tentatively decided many points which will affect the work of United States District Attorney Breckons, who has been engaged to carry on the work of filling in the skeleton of the county bill.

The first draft was made from the bases of the Wyoming act, and the phase now under consideration is the getting into the bill of such points from the California county measure as will make it more fitting to local conditions. The greatest difficulty being encountered is getting around the points which seem to be so clearly established in the Organic Act as to leave little room for municipal legislation in connection with them. The attorneys on the commission are keeping the Organic Act in constant contemplation and find many snags in adapting the measures of mainland states to this Territory, by reason of that act.

It is understood that the date for the taking effect of the bill, and the manner of holding the first elections, as well as the provisions for revenue for carrying on the counties for the first months until the local taxes begin to come in, are points upon which the commissioners are spending some time in consideration.

GOVERNMENT AND WIRELESS STATIONS

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Government control of all wireless telegraph stations along the coast of the United States is recommended by Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, in his annual report, in the concluding portion, which was issued today. Foreign Governments, it is pointed out, are exercising careful supervision over the location of wireless stations within their waters, thus insuring prompt transmission of messages at all times. Admiral Bradford says it is proposed to establish wireless telegraph stations for the purpose of instructing officers and men at Newport, New York, San Francisco and probably other naval stations. In order to ascertain the effects of heat, which is said to be injurious to the successful working of wireless apparatus, a station will be established at Key West, Florida.

To Study Island Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—William H. Eustis of Minneapolis has been appointed special representative of the treasury department under an act of June 16, 1902, and directed to proceed to Honolulu and investigate the postal situation in the Hawaiian Islands. He is instructed to ascertain what, if any, increased facilities are needed, the cost of the same, what new buildings are necessary, etc., and report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A CONFESSION BY HYPNOTISM

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 11.—Hypnotism has been employed in the case of a former convict named Miller, a negro, who confessed to the murder of Gugis Bouquin and his colored body servant, to make him reveal the facts. Miller alleged he was hired by a white man to kill Bouquin. His confession was regarded as a fabrication, and he was put under hypnotic influence in order to prove or disprove his strange story. Miller, in his trance, said he did not see the shots that killed Bouquin, but that he heard them and knew who fired them. He was put into a buggy with two officers and made to go through with what he alleges to have been his connection with the tragedy. Still in a trance he drove into the country and pointed out the exact locality where he asserts the shooting occurred. Miller described minutely four men who, according to his story, murdered Bouquin. Miller is illiterate, being able neither to read nor to write.

SENATORS ARE READY FOR ACTION

Only Two Will be Absent This Morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

When the fourteen Senators meet this morning in the old throne room, at the Executive building, in extraordinary session, pursuant to the call of the Governor, there will be witnessed the unusual ceremony of the senior member of the body calling it to order and temporarily organizing it.

The absence of the clerk of the body makes this course necessary. The final caucus on the conduct of the Republican members will not be held until this morning. It is known however that all the members now in the city favor the requesting of Senator Baldwin to call the body to order and call for the nomination of the men who shall take charge of the election of the permanent officials.

The Senate, after the committees on credentials and such related subjects have reported, and the organization is made complete, will send a committee to wait on the Governor, and notify him that the body is ready for business. It is understood that the response to this communication will be the immediate communication to the Senate of the first message of the Governor, reciting the causes which have led to the call and the necessity for action at once.

It is not expected that there will be anything further than the reception of this message, and then the body will adjourn until tomorrow morning when there will be the appointment of the standing committees for the session. It is not expected that there will be many of these, as there will be introduced nothing in the way of legislation, owing to the fact that the Senate may not consider anything but appointments and removals at this session.

Governor Dole is said to have in the course of preparation a longer message which it is expected will contain the charges made against the several members of the executive body, the conduct of various offices and the reasons why there should be vacancies in them. This action will not take long, as it is understood that the bills necessary to accomplish the removals have been considered, and it is probable that they will be taken up in the Senate as a whole, and not referred to a committee for primary action.

The Republican Senators in the city and the members of the executive committee met for a caucus last evening spending several hours in consideration of the many matters which were brought before them. A resolution was adopted in which the executive committee was indicated as the proper body to make recommendations for appointments to office, and after this was done the committee proceeded to take up the matter of the officials for the Senate. Votes were taken on the various candidates, and a full list was submitted to the Senators for their approval.

A short meeting of the Senators was held but it was given out that another gathering would be the order this morning, at which time it is understood that final action will be had. As to the caucus every member was pledged to secrecy and nothing of its details could be had from any one of the many members present.

The full strength of the Senate will be present this morning with the exception of Cecil Brown and S. W. Cuyler. Cecil Brown is expected to return from the Coast in the Alameda on Friday, and Mr. Wilcox will be down in the next steamer from Kaula. The sea was so high at Nawiliwili that he did not consider it safe to attempt the trip out to the Mikahala.

ERUPTION OF COLIMA NEAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A special to the Sun from Austin, Tex., says: A dispatch from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that a violent eruption of Colima volcano is threatened and the people living in the valleys at the base of the mountain are fleeing to Manzanillo and other points of safety. A dense volume of smoke has been pouring from the crater for several days, and during the past forty-eight hours deep rumblings and sharp reports have come from the interior of the volcano. At night a dark pall above the crater has reflected the brightness of the seething caldron below, the wonderful spectacle striking terror into the hearts of the people for many miles around.

It is reported that an order has been issued to suspend construction temporarily on the Colima extension of the Mexican Central Railroad, as the native laborers cannot be induced to work so near the volcano.

WANT THE TORRENS SYSTEM Governor Will Be Asked to Act.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Young Men's Research Club, with the expected aid of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Bar Association, will try to secure the adoption by the next legislature of the Torrens system of land registration for Hawaii. At a meeting of the Research Club last evening at the home of Frank C. Atherton, a committee was empowered to memorialize Governor Dole to recommend to the legislature the passage of a bill drawn upon the line of the Torrens system, now in successful operation in Massachusetts. The aid of the other organization is also to be asked to bring influence to secure the adoption of this much to be desired legislation.

The meeting last evening was largely attended. The first work was the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the various systems of land registration. This was read, as follows:

The Land Title Registration Acts of the United States, following other countries, adopt a system of registering a land title, in place of the mere evidence of title, such as deeds, probate proceedings, wills, etc. It abolishes the necessity of histories of title or abstracts, and substitutes a system of insured certificates of title, as certain and prompt as the ordinary certificates of stock in a corporation.

The objections to the present system may be summarized, as Expense, Delay, Insecurity.

Expense, because of the constantly increasing chain of conveyances, and consequent expensive abstracts; and delay, because of the necessary abstracts of furnishing evidence to supply the breaks in the record of the title, and of negotiations to correct defects, opinion of counsel on the title.

Insecurity, because of mistakes in the abstracts, and because a court of law may give an opinion contrary to the opinion of counsel (for counsel do make mistakes of law. Often no counsel can be found what a jury would find on the facts), if before him for opinion on facts, as well as law. Delay is further occasioned by these defects, and real estate is proverbially a "slow" asset. Experience in Massachusetts indicates that the Torrens system will correct these defects.

1. It will make land a "quick" asset. 2. Initial registration will be equal to a single transfer under the present system. In subsequent conveyances the transfer will be much less. In ordinary cases the cost will be from two to three dollars.

3. Promptness. When once registered the transfer or mortgage including the examination of the title can be completed within an hour. 4. The records are simplified and shortened. No conveyances are recorded. A deed is only a binding contract to sell and to deliver the certificate of title to the buyer, and an authority to the buyer to transfer the title on the registrar's books.

In general, the principles of the Torrens land system in the United States are:

1. An examination of title by a court of competent jurisdiction, with actual or constructive notice to all claimants, and unknown owners. 2. A registration of the map and the title found upon such examination. 3. Issuance by an administrative officer of a certificate of such title, with its incumbrances thereon noted. 4. The recalling of such certificate and the re-registration of title with every subsequent transfer. 5. The barring of any claims or interests in the land not noted on the original certificate and the copy thereof issued. 6. Indemnity against loss by mistake or fraud on the part of the purchaser by a government insurance fund. In Canada, a further valuable provision is made in the law, for, in Ontario, there is a procedure for registering the fact that the claimant is in adverse possession without record title, claiming to own the premises.

The preliminary certificate merely proves the fact of adverse possession from the date of the certificate, which would ripen into a registrable title after the lapse of a sufficient period of years. In this Territory now it would require ten years before the certificate only could be used to secure a registered title. This does not prevent title being proved by previous possession in addition thereto, as is done today. It is an admirable method of preserving evidence. We believe that this is a very valuable addition to the law, if it be introduced here.

Therefore, we recommend that a statute for registering land titles be passed for this Territory, that the statute of Massachusetts be made a model in adapting the system to the needs of this Territory, with the addition of the necessary title certificate, as found in the Province of Ontario.

We believe that the present machinery of registering conveyances, acting with the clerks of the circuit courts, as deputy registrars, and using their vaults for keeping certificates of title, after its introduction in Honolulu, could be used in working this new system with small cost to the Territory.

We further recommend that this system be adopted at present, finally and voluntarily for a period of at least five years, preferably ten, but that it

be made in part compulsory from the enforcement of the act.

We suggest that the registering of land titles be made compulsory upon all corporations organized after the act goes into force as a condition of their incorporation. That all executors, administrators with the will annexed, holding office when the act goes into force be compelled to register their titles before they are discharged, on pain of having all property distributed to the heirs at law.

We further urge that all administrators be authorized to have the title to the real estate registered in the names of the heirs, and that they be compelled to do so upon an order of the Probate Court having jurisdiction.

We believe that these provisions will gradually bring the lands of the Territory under the act, without producing a great influx of business at any one time. It will test the act and prove its efficiency in the Territory, and thus encourage voluntary registrations. Thus the difficulty of timidity of owners, found in the first Massachusetts act, will be avoided.

We have not deemed it necessary, nor properly within the powers of this committee to prepare the text of a bill, but rather to recommend that the Massachusetts acts be followed with necessary adaptations, as the statute which has withstood the test of attacks in all the courts.

We would recommend that this club pass a resolution favoring the act, and memorialize the Governor to recommend the passage of such an act to the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) P. L. WEAVER, Chairman. (Signed) F. J. LOWREY. (Signed) CHAS. H. MERRIAM. (Signed) WALTER E. WALL. (Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

There was a general discussion of the report of the committee, which ended, however, in a call upon the chairman, P. L. Weaver, for an explanation of the points still not understood. Mr. Weaver, in response to a question, stated that the Massachusetts law had been upheld by the supreme court of the state, and that the United States Supreme Court refused to interfere. He explained also the workings of the new law, a deed still being required, but the transfer could be ascertained on the registrar's books without trouble. He thought the installation of the system would not cost more than \$15,000 (the cost in Massachusetts) and that the fees would easily pay for its operation.

Resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to draft a memorial to Governor Dole praying that he recommend the Torrens law to the legislature for adoption in the Territory. It was voted also that the assistance of the Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association should be asked to secure the adoption of the system. The committee did not deem it advisable to draft a law as needed until it became known what system of government would be adopted in the future, and the Republican county committee will be asked for assistance in order to adapt the land laws to the county system.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The following names were proposed for membership: F. W. Milverton, Frank Andrade, Whitney, H. E. Brown, W. E. Skinner and McDonald.

P. M. Pond was reelected president and W. A. Bryan secretary and treasurer. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Atherton for the generous hospitality.

DEATH DUE TO HIS OWN CARELESSNESS

The Coroner's jury impaneled by High Sheriff Brown to inquire into the causes leading up to the death of Chas. Yum Kun found that it was due to his own carelessness. Yum Kun is the man who was hurt by a train on the Oahu Railway Monday afternoon and was removed to the Queen's Hospital where he died yesterday as a result of the injuries.

The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that the Chinese was walking along the railroad track and heard the warning whistle of the approaching locomotive. Instead of leaving the track Yum Kun stepped into the ditch at the side of the track, and bent down, expecting the engine to pass over without touching him. The engine was one of a new type with a low beam, and he was struck by the beam. The Coroner's jury found:

"That the said Chas. Yum Kun came to his death at Honolulu, Oahu, November 18th, A. D. 1902, the result of a blow in the head caused by being thrown by the pilot beam of a locomotive of the O. R. & L. R. Co. at Kalaheo, November 17th, 1902; said blow causing profound shock terminating in death."

SAILOR DROWNED IN THE HARBOR

A Norwegian sailor named Fredrickson of the dismantled bark Andromeda, which is lying in the stream, was drowned about five o'clock last night. Fredrickson was in swimming with a number of other Norwegian sailors from the same vessel. When the time came to go aboard ship for supper they were unable to find their comrade and a thorough search of the harbor up to a late hour last night failed to find his body. Fredrickson was a good swimmer and the sailors cannot understand how he happened to disappear. Ever since the dismantled vessel has been in Honolulu the men aboard of her have been in the habit of going over her side for a swim late in each afternoon. But last night a tragedy added another item to the ill luck of Captain Botter's vessel.

After a fruitless search with boats and a launch lasting for four hours last night the captain came ashore and reported to the police the drowning of the man.

Three sailors from the Nishin were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing trunks from Japanese passengers on the last trip of their steamer.

SENATORS WORK WITH COMMITTEE In Joint Session Will Decide on Candidates for All Places.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

In a joint meeting between the Senators and the members of the executive committee of the Republican Central Committee, to be held this evening at headquarters, all questions of appointments and elections will be discussed and decided.

This determination was reached at the joint meeting of the Senators and the Central Committee last evening after discussion which lasted some hours, and which was full of that harmony which insures quick and sure action by the upper house, along the lines on which the Republican victory was gained. The meeting was distinguished by expressions of loyalty to the decisions of the committee by the Senators present, several of them announcing that they wanted to act in entire harmony with the members of the body which stood the brunt of the battle, which resulted in the election of the ticket.

The subject which took up the major portion of the time of the meeting was the request of members of the party at Hilo that there be a recount of the votes on the island of Hawaii, to settle the doubt in the minds of many of the Senators as to who was elected Senator, Desha or Paris. The narrow margin, and the fact that there had been so many conflicting reports from one precinct of the other side has caused the Hilo people to feel that a recount would insure to the benefit of Desha. The report from the precinct in question was severally given over the telephone as 3, 7, 5 and 4, for Desha, the latter figure standing, and resulting in his defeat. This raised the distrust of the result, and consequently there has come a great deal of question over the matter, and several persons, including Committeeman Ridgway, have asked that the Central Committee move for the recount.

The discussion was long and ended with the proposing of a resolution that the matter of a contest be referred to the Senate, with the suggestion that a recount be asked, of the votes for Senator on the big island. The motion was lost on a tie vote. This puts the matter in the hands of the Senate to take such action as it may see fit, at the same time leaving the way open for Desha or his friends to institute action if they so determine. Both Messrs. Desha and Paris expressed themselves as ready to abide by any decision that may be made by the party leaders in the matter.

Senator Crabbe spoke at some length

outlining the plans on which the fight had been made and urging that there be continued the same policy of action for the good of the people, and unity of purpose and aims. He was urgent in his expressions that there should be caucus action by the party leaders, and the members of the legislature, and strict acquiescence in the decisions of the caucus. This he said should be the course on all party bills and measures of every description.

Senators Baldwin, Paris, Achi and McCandless all spoke on this subject giving their assent to the proposal, and each declaring that there must be speedy action by the legislature, along the lines which constitute the party platform and promises. The talk became informal to a degree and there ran through it all the most distinct strain of determination to act in harmony and permit no cross purposes to creep into the party movements.

The resignation of J. D. Avery was received and accepted, and the committee which had been appointed to consider his letter of withdrawal was discharged, after making a report. Owing to the result of the election it was deemed wisest to drop the charges made in it against the members of the committee and their plans of campaign. Immediately, without a dissenting vote, the office of assistant secretary was abolished.

The meeting of the committee was largely attended in person and by proxy, there being twenty-three of the thirty members in the meeting, and voting on the matters which came up for decision. These were as follows:

First District—F. B. McStocker, by Geo. Ashley; J. C. Ridgway, by W. H. Conroy; W. G. Walker, by J. H. Fisher; Chas. Williams, by R. W. Aylett.

Second District—S. Parker, J. H. Walpola, by L. L. McCandless.

Third District—J. H. Mahoe, by W. C. Achi; A. N. Hayselden, by C. L. Crabbe; F. M. Church, by J. P. Cooke; H. A. Baldwin, by R. N. Boyd; W. P. Hala, by W. C. Achi.

Fourth District—A. L. C. Atkinson, C. L. Crabbe, J. W. Jones, W. H. Conroy, E. G. Keen, J. H. Fisher.

Fifth District—Geo. F. Renton, by J. A. Gilman; C. P. Jaeken, by A. L. C. Atkinson; W. G. Ashley, G. R. Carter, Frank Pahia, by G. R. Carter; E. C. Winston.

Sixth District—J. Kakina, by E. G. Keen; John D. Willard, by J. P. Cooke; W. H. Rice, Jr., by W. H. Conroy; J. K. Kapunial, by R. N. Boyd.

INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRIC POWER SHOULD BE SOUGHT

Banker Lloyd Gives Impressions of the Islands
and Estates Gained During
Tours.

John Lloyd, president of the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, who left in the China last evening after his second tour of inspection of the island properties in which his institution has interests, and those related in a general way, gave a great future for Hawaii, but at the same time in friendly criticism of the methods, finds several points which appeal to him as capable of bettering. Going into the matter yesterday he said:

"Of prime importance to the islands I should say is the necessity of finding some other product, which will divide with sugar the weight of investment by the people. I am not a farmer and cannot of course name such a product, but I am impressed with the need for some such different field crop. Perhaps it will prove that sisal, which is making a fine start, will be the crop which will solve the question of the use for lands which seem unprofitable for sugar. I cannot see either why there should go out of the islands such sums as must be spent for the sugar bags which are used in taking care of the crop. It certainly is possible to raise the jute needed, or to use a fibre from the sisal or other plants, and by making the bags here there would be kept in the country the money which now goes abroad. What if there is no saving effected, the money stays at home and the people are the direct gainers by it all."

"Another point which appeals to me most forcibly is the amount of power which is going to waste, in the water flowing uninterruptedly to the sea. I can see that there is sufficient power being going to waste to run the pumps of all the plantations. There is no necessity to have the power right at hand. In California there are companies which plan to distribute electric power to a distance of 200 miles. In this way there might be developed a system of electric power plants which would supply power for all the pumps on the various plantations of the islands."

"I believe the time has come for combination and the savings which will result therefrom. I cannot see why contiguous estates should be run independently, each at high cost for salaries and office forces. The brains which handle one of the estates could just as well take care of all the plantations which are close together, and there would be saved the expense attached to having managerial forces, indeed it

would seem that the time is at hand when it might be wise to contemplate the amalgamation of properties, with a central milling plant at some good harbor, where the fuel expense could be slight and the cost of transportation would mean little in comparison. Another thing which might bear investigation would be the refining of the sugar at home, which would give to the islands their own markets the world over, and would render them free from the necessity of giving profits to the sugar trust. All of these are things which appeal to one who comes for the purpose of investigating the conditions, and keeps his eyes open as he goes about."

"There is a future for Honolulu, and I believe it will be a great one. There seems to be a sufficient number of store and office buildings now, to one who looks in upon the city and realizes that there are less than 8,000 Americans and Europeans in it. There are some really fine buildings, the Young building being one which would be a credit to any city in the world. Then too there are others which are excellent structures, which would not be out of place anywhere."

"Economics in management I believe will settle the question of how to make dividends better, and that is what we are looking for when we invest."

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER

Stations—	(Ft.) (Inches)	Elev. Rain
HAWAII.		
Hilo.	50	12.37
Hilo (town)	100	12.12
Kaunakakai	1250	16.56
Papaikou	100	11.02
Hakakou	200	12.13
Honolulu	300	12.94
Panohia	1000	18.95
Laupahoe	500	11.78
Oakala	400	10.14
MAUI.		
Kula	250	6.95
Panohia	1000	6.26
Panohia (Mill)	500	4.62
Honolulu	400	4.10
Honolulu (Meinike)	1100	5.93
Honolulu	500	8.49

Kohala.	
Awehi Ranch	1100 4.8
Nihoa	500 5.2
Kohala (Meinike)	1100 5.90
Kohala (Parker)	500 5.99
Panohia Ranch	1000 13.17
Panohia Ranch	1000 13.17
Waimea	1000 2.37

Kaua.	
Honolulu	1250 9.02
Kula	1100 11.30
Napapone	25 5.90

Kau.	
Kahuku Ranch	1600 2.87
Honolulu	15 1.38
Nanahu	150 2.17
Hilea	310 0.60
Pahala	850 1.72

Puna.	
Volcano House	4000 3.18
Olaa (Russell)	1600 11.36
Kapoho	110 8.63
Pahoa	600 9.37

MAUI.	
Walopae Ranch	700 0.62
Hakua	700 6.32
Kula (Erehwon)	4500 2.81
Kula, Waikona	4500 1.68
Panohia	100 2.15
Pala	2000 4.00
Haleakala Ranch	200 0.94

OAHU.	
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47 2.59
Kulaokahua	50 2.16
Makiki Reservoir	120 2.96
U. S. Naval Station	6 1.56
Kapiolani Park	10 0.73
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285 15.46
Manoa (Rhodes' Gardens)	50 2.95
School St. (Bishop)	30 2.15
Insane Asylum	30 9.13
Kalihi-Uka	50 3.04
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	250 5.12
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	405 5.85
Nuuanu (Electric Station)	850 13.12
Nuuanu (Luskaka)	25 2.69
Waimanalo	300 0.42
Maunawili	100 4.31
Kaneohe	350 5.75
Ahihimanu	25 3.22
Wahala	900 0.79
Ewa Plantation	60 1.64
Waipahu	200 0.65
Moanalua	15 1.83
Laniakoa-Nahuna	1150 10.56
Tantalus Heights (Nahuehau)	1360 11.99
Experiment Station (U.S.)	350 3.81
Magnetic Station	50 1.35

KAUAI.	
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200 5.06
Lihue (Molokai)	300 4.92
Lihue (Kukua)	1000 12.53
Kahuku	15 3.96
Kilauea	325 7.19
Hanalei	10 9.32
Waiohi	10 7.40
Waiaua	32 6.25
Lawai	200 5.31
Lawai	450 9.81

DELAYED REPORTS FROM SEPTEMBER.

Honokaa (Meinike)	1100 4.69
Haleakala Ranch	2000 3.98
Waipaho	700 1.98
Waiaua, Kauai	32 0.90
Wahala, Oahu	900 2.63

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

Federal Court Notes

Judge Estee granted the defendants fifteen days additional in which to answer the complaint of Mrs. Catherine Piltz vs. Wilder's Steamship Company. Daniel Logan, as trustee, in the Austin Publishing Company bankruptcy case, has asked for an allowance of \$50 per month for two months' work in operating the plant. He sets out that he has but \$400 in assets to distribute, aside from the preferred claims already paid, and that his commissions on that sum amount to but \$12.

OUR STANDARD We Stand By It

Columbias and Clevelands

in the bicycle line. They have been standard for years and are still at the head.

Our stock is most complete and we have a full line of Sundries and extra parts and our fully equipped shop is always ready to undertake any sort of repairs.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Familiarity breeds content. PRIMO

The best beer sold in Hawaii Recommended by physicians Familiar as a household word Brings content to consumers Rich in health giving properties Flavor unexcelled.

Tel. Main 841.

Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

Dining-room Sets Dining Tables

Round and square.

Side Boards

Buffets and chairs to match. In beautiful quarter sawed oak, highly polished. We have the chairs in both cane and leather seats.

China Closets

Our line of these useful articles is now complete. In all sizes: large, medium and small.

White Enamelled Dressers and Chiffoniers

Just the thing to go with the Iron Bedsteads. OUR UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT is complete in every detail—WINDOW SEATS, BOX COUCHES, LOUNGES, DIVANS, Etc., made to order, just as you want them. When we recover your furniture, and repair the same, it will look like new once again. LINOLEUM, WINDOW SHADES, MATTING AND RUGS.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
King and Bethel Streets.
Phone Main 111.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU" Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston. OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

TREASURER WRIGHT IS INDICTED Grand Jury Makes Preliminary Report.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The grand jury made a preliminary report to Judge De Bolt yesterday morning of the work already completed. Indictments were returned against William H. Wright for the embezzlement of \$17,949.91, and against Nigel H. Jackson for arson in the first degree. No report was made upon the cases of J. H. Boyd and B. H. Wright, committed from the district court, and Foreman J. G. Spencer stated to the jury court that the grand jury still had some work to do.

Yesterday was spent by the grand jury in investigating into the flight of Treasurer Wright. J. S. Spitzer, the man who sold somebody the grip Wright carried away on the day of his departure, High Sheriff Brown and the telephone girl who saw Wright in McGowan's office, were before the inquisition.

There are now but fourteen working members of the grand jury, which is almost the smallest number that can legally hold sessions. Spencer was appointed foreman yesterday by Judge De Bolt, because of Cleghorn's illness, and he signed the indictments presented in court. A number of Chinese were before the jury yesterday.

The indictment against Wright charges that he on the 23rd day of September "being then an officer of the Territory of Hawaii, employed in the treasury of said Territory, to-wit, as treasurer of said Territory of Hawaii, and being then entrusted with and having possession, control and custody, by virtue of his said office of treasurer, of a thing of value, to-wit, \$17,949.91 of the lawful money of the United States of America and the Territory of Hawaii, then and there feloniously did embezzle and fraudulently convert and dispose of to his own use and benefit, without the consent and against the will of the said Territory of Hawaii, the owner thereof and entitled thereto."

The indictment against Nigel Jackson alleges that he "on the 30th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the nighttime of said day, wilfully, maliciously and feloniously, did set fire to and burn the dwelling house of Edward Brown Friel there situated, in which said dwelling house there were then and there at the time of such burning certain human beings, occupants and inmates, to-wit, the said Edward Brown Friel, Isabella Cornwell Friel, Mary Isabel Jackson, Henrietta Cornwell Friel, Georgiana Macfarlane Friel, Anabel Boller (Voeller), John Bradock Watson and one Tobriner, whose full and true name is to the grand jurors unknown, and did then and there thereby commit the crime of arson in the first degree."

The defendants indicted are ordered to appear before Judge De Bolt at 9:30 o'clock this morning for arraignment. Besides Wright and Jackson, the indictments are against the following persons: Larceny, Lee Hon, Kahau-lele, Ah Chew, Juanito alias Lingua de la Cruz, Hoopli, Kekoi, Kimura, Kealoha, Pedro Rodriguez, Gerolmo, Gregoria Able and Eliza Rosallo, Ah Sing; assault and battery, Juan Sanchez, Joe Tomokichi, Owen Holt, Jr., Nakayama, Daidichi, August Herring, A. Revela, Hiohi, Miamoto, H. Mori; burglary, E. Naone, Jacneo, alias Lingua de la Cruz; arson, Akoni Au; malicious injury, Splanola, Ah On and Pat Chee.

The following are the cases ignored: Keoni Keawepua and Hoopli, larceny second degree; Hana Ke Aloha, larceny second degree; John Loo, larceny second degree; Kalama, larceny second degree; Yamasaki, Namura, Kumatou, Muraasima, Sato and Takahashi, mail-order injury; Joe Green, larceny first degree; John Doe, alias D. Kahai, assault and battery; Sam Keoni, malicious injury; Shimada, larceny second degree; D. Kat Snyoshi, larceny second degree; Sam Keoni, malicious injury; Kuakini, larceny second degree.

INFLUENZA ON OTHER ISLANDS

There appears to be a mild epidemic of influenza on the other islands according to reports made to the Board of Health by government physicians. Influenza is reported to be unusually prevalent at Waimea, Koloa, and Lihue, Kauai, and on both Maui and Hawaii.

In the Koolau district on this island a number of cases of measles are reported.

The Waikiki physician has asked that the Board of Health recommend an appropriation for a sanitary inspector for that city.

Hopetoun Now a Marquis

Lord Hopetoun, who passed through Honolulu some weeks ago after relinquishing the governor-generalship of Australia because the salary attached to the job, \$50,000, not being sufficient to support him in proper vice-regal style, has been made Marquis of Liffinghous by King Edward.

The civil government in the Philippines will call upon the army for assistance in subduing the Ladrones.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION Growers Plan for a Fair Next Year.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

If the plans of the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association go through there will be added to the stated events of the Territory a show of high class stock, which, perhaps, will be given in connection with the annual agricultural fair, will give added and wider interest to the event. The Association has not made a definite pronouncement on the subject, but it is probable that there will be arranged by the executive committee some such feature for the next summer's displays.

The closing sessions of the Association held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association were devoted to the discussion of four papers submitted by members of the Association, based upon the experience of the members with various classes of cattle for breeding here. The first paper was that of E. P. Low, who devoted himself to a discussion of Herefords. He told of the adaptability of this class of cattle for every kind of pasturage, of their ranging qualities and their beef producing properties. One graded animal was recorded which produced 1015 pounds dressed, and 101 pounds in the hide. Another two-year-old, which dressed 598 was reported. The absence of tuberculosis was stated and it was put down as the writer's opinion that there was no better breed for the islands where feed is light.

G. C. Munro, manager of the Molokai ranch, discussed the grazing of sheep on cattle lands, taking the stand that a judicious pasturage of sheep on cattle ranges was advisable, in that they would keep down the weeds and make the pastures better for the cattle. In the same way there will be kept back the guava and lantana. The prejudice against sheep he said arose from the fact that in the western part of the United States the graziers kept such large herds as to crop the grasses close and leave nothing for the cattle in the end.

As to the effect on the general pasturages in these islands he said: "And also on the Hawaiian dry areas when a series of fairly wet seasons have so favored the growth of brush as lilia, etc., that the land is covered so densely that the annual grasses have little chance to germinate, so much light being excluded from the surface of the soil, by heavy stocking for a short time with sheep just before the first annual rains they will eat back the brush and thus favor a heavier crop of grass, enabling the grazier to relieve his more permanent pastures during the wettest months and so fit them in a better way to carry his stock in good condition through the dry season, the brush is a good standby during the dry season but should not be allowed to choke out the annuals."

During the discussion of the paper Mr. Low said that he did not believe that cattle would thrive on lands pastured to sheep, as the latter were obnoxious to the former. Mr. Carter said he had watched the experiments on Molokai and thought Mr. Munro was right. President Isenberg told of how sheep had cleared lands on Kauai of the sensitive plant, by being put on when the weed was coming up, and they were still used to keep the lands clear.

L. L. McCandless read a paper on the Polled Angus breed, which he favored from his experience. He said that the cattle had taken first prizes at shows everywhere in the world and they were of the very best quality, both as milkers and for beef. He said that the beef cattle were easily fattened, did not show any tendency to become wild and would thrive under conditions amounting to complete neglect. The crossing with Durham or Holsteins produced good cattle for the butcher and the dairy, if care was taken in the selections.

The discussion brought out many facts, H. M. Von Holt saying that in his experience the cattle must be kept up carefully or there would be retrogression.

Mr. Isenberg said that he had tried the Polled Angus stock and found them poor as milkers, and he had to substitute Holsteins and now was using the Red Polled breed.

Robert Horner sent down a paper on Holsteins, which cattle he said were of high class as milkers, fattened quickly and stood the draughts as well as any cattle now here.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Merchants' Association and a special token to the secretary, A. F. Judd, for his hard and consistent labors during the year.

The next meeting will be held in Hilo at some date to be fixed by the chair, during October or November of next year. The executive committee will arrange the papers.

The Medical Examiners.

Now it is reported that the appointment of medical examiners by Treasurer Cooper is illegal, and that the Governor is the appointing power. There is also a provision making the Superintendent of Public Works the proper party to appoint the examiners, and the general mix-up will probably be submitted to the courts.

A Lame Shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unequalled as a soothing lotion. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Henson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Stanford was defeated by California at football by a score of 16 to 0.

INTERESTS OF HAWAII Cable Men to Confer at White House.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The

Department of Justice received a letter today from the Pacific Commercial Cable Company requesting the Attorney General to fix a day upon which President Clarence W. Mackay, Vice President Ward and Attorney Cook could meet him for the purpose of discussing the terms dictated by the President upon which the Pacific cable may be laid.

Thus far the cable company has given no intimation whether it will accept or reject the terms imposed, although it has gone ahead as though it expected no objection on the part of the Government. A high official of the Department of Justice intimated that the cable company might be brought up with a round turn if it attempted to lay the cable without complying with the President's conditions, which require that the line shall not be laid on foreign territory nor be subject to foreign complications.

"The President is determined to protect the interests of the government and the public," said this official. "He may mention the subject in his message to Congress, and Congress may be called upon to act in the premises. However, the matter may be settled by a conference with the cable company's officers, which will take place some time after November 16th."

WASHINGTON, November 11.—In regard to the construction of the trans-Pacific cable, Rear Admiral Bradford reports that so far as he is aware the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has signified no intention of following the government requirement for building a cable as specified by the President. The report says that although the officers of the company appeared anxious before adjournment of Congress to obtain the Pacific cable survey made by the department no application has been made to the department for this information.

The report says that no statement has been given out concerning the route the company intends to follow nor have steps been taken to prepare relay stations on American territory considered necessary by the department, with the exception of acquiring the site for landing the cable near Honolulu.

PORTO RICANS WELL TREATED.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Secretary Hitchcock has received from Governor Dole of Hawaii a statement denying reports of ill-treatment of several Porto Ricans on Hawaiian sugar plantations. The laborers went to Hawaii at the solicitation of the Sugar Planters' Association, and the complaint was made by Pedro J. Agostini, father of one of the workmen. The Governor says, after an investigation, that the desire of some of the laborers to return to Porto Rico results from homesickness, influenced by imaginative persons, and will subside with time, and that the condition of the industrious Porto Ricans is satisfactory and their health has improved.

SENATOR MITCHELL TALKS.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon arrived in Washington today and called on the President. He will devote the time between now and the beginning of the session to the preparation of the report of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, which visited Hawaii in September. Senators Burton and Foster, who accompanied Mitchell to Hawaii, will come here next week to join in the work of preparing the report. "You may say for me," said Senator Mitchell, "that an statement coming from Honolulu that we are to make recommendations to the President for the removal of Governor Dole and Secretary of the Territory Cooper is erroneous. I have not talked, even informally, with my colleagues as to their attitude in the matter. The testimony taken by us would make a good sized library. It is in a confused mass, and must be digested and considered before we can reach any conclusion."

ROSEHILL'S DAMAGE CLAIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Captain Rosehill, who came into public notice some time ago in connection with a little speck of land in the Pacific ocean, has again appeared, this time with an international claim to the State Department and against the Empire of Japan. The requisite documents came from Honolulu Saturday, and will be sent to the State Department by the Captain's counsel in a few days.

JAPANESE CHRISTIAN HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city interested in Oriental missions have decided to establish a Japanese Christian Home in Honolulu. The Japanese women working in the island rice fields are particularly anxious to have the home established and are willing to contribute to the cause.

The committee met yesterday afternoon at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton on Buchanan street, and discussed the plans. Mrs. Winston of Pacific Grove was present and gave a report of what she had accomplished in the interest of the effort. She had received some contributions and while at the Kansas convention of the Women's Home Missionary Society she had laid the cause before the assembly and received hearty assurance of cooperation. Mrs. Winston took East with her Hannah Schimizu, the little Japanese girl for whom Mrs. C. B. Perkins has been appointed guardian. The child sang for the missionary women and her sweet, true voice did much to awaken interest in the Japanese work. Mrs.

Hamilton is chairman of the committee and Mrs. Perkins treasurer. Miss Hilo is in Hawaii in charge of the work and will be superintendent when the home is completed. Bishop Hamilton is specially interested in the effort, as the islands come under his jurisdiction. They belong to the missionary field of the Pacific. Mrs. Winston proposed yesterday that the name of the new institution be the Susanna Wesley Home and the suggestion met the approval of all present.

MARCONI SERVICE HERE.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company is making plans for the Pacific and Alaska service. All important places on the Coast will be connected, with the base at San Francisco. For this purpose a station like that at Glace Bay on the Atlantic will be built. Options have already been secured on the land site, and all that remains to be completed before the actual work is started is an arrangement with the Government. With a central station at San Francisco it is the intention to establish communication with the Sandwich Islands, where the company already has stations in operation, and with Guam. Propositions have also been made to the government by the Marconi Company to connect by an all-American line Alaska and the United States. This is intended to supplement the line already established in the Territory.

Men and Horses Now Here and Coming.

For the first time in the history of Hawaii an athletic team from each of the larger islands will meet in the capital to compete for a trophy. The sport is polo, and the interest in the game has grown immensely during the past year. Before this there were only teams on Maui and Oahu, but now there are in play and competent to take a hand in the struggle for the cup from Hawaii and Kauai. To C. N. Prouty must be given credit for the former, and Charles A. Rice has made possible the latter.

The twenty-two horses now in the stables at Kapiolani park represent the Maui animals and three from Hawaii. To this number today will be added the fourteen from Kauai, of which only six will be quartered in the race track stables and the others sent to the Douglas stables, mauka of the park. With their horses will come members of the Kauai team, the Messrs. Rice and their two retainers, who will complete the four. They will be received with some enthusiasm by the local poloists, for they are regarded as most promising.

There is now a chance that Hilo will be represented with ten horses, instead of eight, as recent telegraphic advices call for that number of stalls, indicating that there is a chance that the veterinary may permit the two injured crack animals to appear in the game. The local team will have the pick of all the ponies now in training, and they will be in good schooling before the contest of next week.

The trophy for the series of games has been presented to the Polo Association by H. F. Wichman, and is a handsome cup bearing the inscription "Inter-Island Trophy," and according to the deed of gift must be won two times by one team to become its property. In recognition of the fact that this is the first time that there has been a strictly inter-island tournament the merchants of the city have subscribed something like \$750 for the expenses of the meet, which insures its complete success.

Arrangements for the Polo ball go on, and several features have been arranged. Preceding the ball proper, there will be a reception. President S. E. Damon and Mrs. Damon will receive, in conjunction with the captains of the various teams and the ladies accompanying them. There will be a corps of ushers, headed by Major Potter, who will take charge of the guests

I Make Strong MEN



of the puniest, weakest specimens of mankind. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

MAKES YOU OVER.—It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK.—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I will mail it sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price \$160. Now \$125.

" " 175. " 135.

" " 200. " 160.

" " 250. " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.

Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.

Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

and present them to the members of the receiving party.

There will be several cotillion figures which will be unique and attractive. One of these will consist of the saluting of the various captains of teams, and the floor will be arranged to represent the field, there being goal posts erected and the favors being in the form of mallets and balls, with the

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Kamel,
Strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to
Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be
Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now 5c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., only 25c.
White enameled cream jugs, 20c.
Best quality ice picks, choice 20c.
Scotch granite drinking cups, 10c.
White enameled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice, 20c.
Gray enameled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each 10c.
Plated knives and forks, 1/2 dozen each in lined box, choice, box 75c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now 50c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz. 25c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart 10c, 2 quarts 15c, 3 quarts 20c, 4 quarts 25c, 6 quarts 30c.

SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL,
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.

White enameled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price 35c.
White enameled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice 40c.
Tubed cake pans, gray enameled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size, 10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel, stag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now, per set \$1.50
Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set \$1.00
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
White enameled scoops from 40c. to 25c.
Gray enameled candlesticks only 10c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c, 2 qts., 15c; 3 qts., 15c; 4 qts., 15c, 6 qts., 20c.
Tin covered buckets, 4 qt., 50c; 1 qt., 10c; 2 qts., 15c; 3 qts., 15c; 4 qts., 20c; 6 qts., 25c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

SESSION OF EPISCOPAL DELEGATES

Canons of Colo- rado Adopted Here.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With tonight's session the Episcopal Convocation of Hawaii, which has been holding meetings this week, will conclude its work, the principal act done being the adoption of the constitution and canons of the Diocese of Colorado, as far as applicable to conditions in these islands. There was a spirit of unanimity among the clerical and lay delegates, the entire machinery of the church in its relation to temporal affairs was simplified, and when the island diocese commences its new life under its newer canons, Bishop Restarick feels that progress will mark every department.

Yesterday morning the Convocation came together with the Bishop as ex-officio president, and Sol. Meheula as secretary. Rev. Canon Ault acting temporarily. Those present were the Bishop, Rev. Canon Kiteat, Mackintosh, Ault, Weymouth, Rev. John U. Yon, Rev. Frank Fitz, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, Major Davis, U. S. A., Captain Whiting, U. S. N., H. M. von Holt, T. Clive Davies, Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, P. J. Testa, Mr. Hayselden, Rev. Mr. De Moulins. The following committees were appointed:

State of Church—Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Rev. John U. Yon, Messrs. Greenwell and See Young. Legislation—Rev. Canon Kiteat and Ault, Major Davis, T. Clive Davies. Privilege—Dr. Weymouth, Rev. Frank Fitz, Messrs. Mist and Stiles. Finance—Rev. Canon Kiteat, H. M. von Holt, Captain Whiting. Unfinished Business—Rev. Canon Ault, T. Clive Davies.

Standing committee, appointed by Synod—Rev. Canon Mackintosh, president; Rev. Canon Ault; Edmund Stiles, secretary; Major Davis.

The afternoon session was taken up with the consideration of the Colorado diocese constitution and canons, and it continued last evening finally being adopted with various changes and omissions, subject to revision from a legal standpoint by a chancellor to be chosen today. The Bishop last evening nominated Henry E. Highton as chancellor, and his election would have resulted but for the intervention of Mr. Testa, who said Mr. Highton was a "mail-hill" and he was averse to voting for a "mail-hill." The matter will be taken up today, together with the election of other officers.

During the church services last evening a chair was brought forward to the edge of the chancel in which the Bishop sat while he read his primary charge to the delegates. It was a lengthy paper, covering the Bishop's formulated plans for the development of the Cathedral and parishes, and referred in glowing terms to what had been accomplished by his predecessors. It is his hope to send young men from Hawaii to California to be educated for the ministry, for there is a lack of workers to fill local vacancies. He spoke with warmth concerning St. Andrew's Priory, which, to him, had been hallowed by its connection with General Armstrong. It was his dream that the local diocese would send forth men of the different races to preach to their respective races. Tolani school was progressing, with fifty pupils under the Rev. Frank Fitz.

As to the Cathedral structure, there was work to be done in carrying it to completion, that the dream of Bishop Staley could be realized. St. Elizabeth Home, Palama, under Deaconess Drant, was prospering. He hoped in time to establish a canon missionary to continually visit outlying places. There were changes in the form of services, which had not yet been made completely American, which had to be effected. The Bishop spoke against divorces, and applauded the procedure of the local clergy in the past in not marrying divorced persons. It had been his custom to deny divorced persons the privilege of the Episcopal service, and the same rule would obtain here.

"It is likely we shall soon lose one of our faithful clergy," said the Bishop, "one who has worked long in this field, and who has won the confidence and respect of all by his kindness and loyalty. I refer to the Rev. Canon Kiteat, who, before my coming, announced his probable resignation. He has been in correspondence with the Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, for some time, and may soon leave to join him. I voice the heart's prayer of all that the choicest blessings may be his, and that he may prosper in every way."

Afraid of the Kaiser.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The English press continues to regard the German Emperor's visit with suspicion and distrust, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. He is not lampooned or caricatured, but it is generally assumed that he is here for business purposes, and that he must not be allowed to have what he wants. The conjectures respecting his mission differ widely, but the conclusion is the same in every instance, namely that the ministers must be on their guard and decline all overtures for joint action of England and Germany whether in East Africa, Asia Minor or the Yang-Tze valley.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is nearly ready. It will contain recommendations as to trusts, protection, banking and Cuba.

LIGHT ON LABORERS

Builders Start New In- quiry Into All the Conditions.

Full and complete investigation of the labor situation alone will satisfy the members of the Builders and Traders' Exchange before they agree to the resolution of the Merchants' Association in relation to the admission of Chinese labor into the Territory. This was indicated during all the discussions of the Exchange had at the regular meeting last night, and the scope which it is desired shall be taken in the proposed inquiry is shown in the following resolution, passed after the discussion of more than two hours:

Whereas the Merchants' Association of Honolulu has asked this Exchange to endorse that portion of the memorial to the sub-committee on Hawaiian Affairs of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico of the United States Senate presented by said Association, in which Congress is petitioned to permit Chinese laborers to enter this Territory to engage in agricultural pursuits only, deportation to be the penalty of violating this provision:

And Whereas the sugar industry is the sole agricultural pursuit for which this labor is sought, and said industry in this Territory is now suffering owing to insufficient and unreliable labor:

And Whereas said Merchants' Association affirm that the only reason for asking Congress to admit such labor into this Territory is "to fill the great gaps in the ranks of (sugar plantations) field hands" and that such laborers "would not displace a single white man from any position or in any sense enter into competition with any white artisan, mechanic or common laborer":

And Whereas almost the entire Oriental population of this Territory, which in 1900 was 86,878 against 67,123 persons of all other races combined, was originally brought to Hawaii to engage in agricultural pursuits only and in 1901 the Governor reported to the Secretary of the Interior that only 32,513 Asiatics were employed on Hawaiian sugar plantations, leaving approximately 36,000 male Asiatics not employed on sugar plantations;

And Whereas nearly every sugar plantation in Hawaii is today employing Asiatics not only as field laborers but as mill hands, carpenters, engineers and in other mechanical pursuits to the injury of white men or Hawaiians seeking such positions;

Resolved by The Builders & Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, representing the great majority of the employers of skilled labor in this Territory engaged in the building and manufacturing lines (aside from the manufacture of sugar) and the firms handling the various materials and supplies used in said lines of business:

First, That a Committee of eight members of this Exchange, representing, as near as may be, the several trades, industries and material supply houses, connected with this Exchange, be appointed by the President, which Committee, with the President, who shall be chairman thereof, shall be charged with the investigation of the following matters, to wit:

1. To what extent have Oriental laborers heretofore brought to Hawaii to engage in Agricultural pursuits only displaced white men or Hawaiians from positions or in any sense entered into competition with any white or Hawaiian artisan, mechanic or common laborer.

2. Cannot the shortage in labor supply at present felt by the sugar plantations be supplied from among the 36,000 Orientals at present resident in this Territory and not employed on the sugar plantations?

3. Would not an amendment to the alien contract labor law permitting the importation of Portuguese satisfactorily supply the labor needed by the sugar plantations?

4. The superiority of Chinese over the present Japanese cane field labor being conceded by the Merchants' Association, what guarantees have the Merchants' Association of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to offer that, upon being permitted to import Chinese cane field labor, they would not import such labor in quantities which would, to a greater or less extent, supplant the Japanese now so employed and that the Japanese thus forced from the sugar plantations would not displace white men from positions or in any sense enter into competition with any white or Hawaiian artisan, mechanic or common laborer and thus make it increasingly difficult "to promote trade, mechanical and industrial interests by fostering in this community a sentiment in favor of retaining at least a portion of the business of this city for the benefit of American citizens or those eligible to become such and developing this community on traditional American lines," the main object for which this Exchange was organized.

5. Would the members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association be willing to discharge every Oriental not a citizen of the United States employed on their several sugar plantations in any capacity except that of field hand within six months from the date of the passage by Congress of the special legislation for their relief hereinabove mentioned and thereafter employ only white or Hawaiian persons in their place?

Second, That said Committee shall compile from the latest available authentic sources the most complete statistics relating to the above questions possible for them to secure within the brief time allotted them.

Third, That, in view of the serious condition of the cane field labor supply and the necessity of laying the matter fully before Congress at the earliest date possible and consistent with the importance of the questions involved to the welfare and prosperity of this Territory, the Committee above mentioned to be appointed shall report to this Ex-

change at its next meeting to be held November 24, 1902, the results of their investigations together with such statistics as they may have been able to compile and any recommendations they may have to make in the premises.

Fourth, That further consideration of the memorial on from the Merchants' Association be postponed until the next meeting of the Exchange.

Fifth, That a certified copy of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the President to the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council and their assistance, co-operation and suggestions respectfully invited, in any manner they may elect, on behalf of this Exchange, its Committee and the business and industrial interests represented by it and them.

GEAR'S ACTION IS CRITICISED

Davis Says He Exceeds His Author- ity in Issuing Mandamus in Boyd Case.

Following closely upon the heels of the decision in the Austin case, George A. Davis, appearing for Henry E. Cooper in the Boyd matter, attacked the power of Judge Gear to grant a writ of mandamus. He claimed that the second judge exceeded his authority in attempting to control the executive acts of Governor Dole, contending in spite of the Austin decision, that the Governor did have the right to suspend Boyd. Even granting the power of the court to grant a writ of mandamus, Davis insisted that such power was wholly discretionary, and should not be exercised in the Boyd case, where the official kept out of office was under indictment for embezzlement, and it would work public mischief to have him reinstated.

A. S. Humphreys, counsel for Boyd, was not present during the argument, but his interests were well taken care of by Judge Gear himself, who ably presented the petitioner's case in answer to Davis's argument. Humphreys appeared only at the opening and then left the court room saying he had no wish to make an argument.

Davis then asked that the mandamus be dissolved, as the answer of Cooper stood undenied, and neither Boyd nor his counsel were present in court. Gear contended, however, that the answer of Cooper did not deny the appointment of Boyd to his office, and that consequently no proof was required of him. Gear intimated half a dozen times during the argument that he would decide in favor of Boyd.

P. D. Kellet, Jr. was put on the stand to prove, in addition to the allegations of embezzlement made by Cooper in his answer, that three indictments had been returned against Boyd by the grand jury.

"The petitioner must make out his case," contended Davis. "He must be present at the hearing and prove the allegations in the complaint. If your honor issues a writ of mandamus in this case, it is simply the forcing into the Governor's Council a man who is charged with the crime of embezzlement, and who has been indicted for it. The statutes give the Governor the power to suspend an official, and I contend that the laws of the Republic are still in force, and sections 66 and 68 of the Organic Act give the executive full power. If this power is not here, then Congress gave us a statute which gives the courts a power to turn against the law. If there is no power to suspend an official charged with embezzlement, then there is no power here to enforce the law. The Governor is not bound to call the Senate in extraordinary session; between sessions he may act alone."

"In Governor Sanford B. Dole is vested almost kingly powers in his executive acts, powers which no court can control or coerce by writ of mandamus. The Governor is not a party to this action, but the writ of mandamus goes out to coerce him into placing a man into office indicted by a grand jury and not proved guilty, and you are exceeding your powers in that."

"If the Governor had the power of change at its next meeting to be held November 24, 1902, the results of their investigations together with such statistics as they may have been able to compile and any recommendations they may have to make in the premises."

Fourth, That further consideration of the memorial on from the Merchants' Association be postponed until the next meeting of the Exchange.

Fifth, That a certified copy of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the President to the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council and their assistance, co-operation and suggestions respectfully invited, in any manner they may elect, on behalf of this Exchange, its Committee and the business and industrial interests represented by it and them.

These resolutions came up as the outcome of the debate following the reading of the following letter from the Merchants' Association:

Dear Sir:—The Merchants' Association of Honolulu, representing the majority of the "white" wholesale and retail traders of this city, presented a memorial to the United States Senate Commission on Porto Rico and Pacific Island possessions in which they petitioned the Senators to use their best efforts to have the United States laws relative to the admission of Chinese laborers so adjusted for operation in the Hawaiian Islands, that Chinese laborers would be permitted to enter the Hawaiian Islands subject to the condition that they engage in agricultural pursuits only; if this condition be at any time broken, the offender to be deported from the country. We laid this memorial before the Commissioners on the grounds that all trades and business enterprises would be benefited thereby. The need of suitable labor for rice and cane fields has been brought forcibly to the minds of mechanics and merchants alike by the contraction of business enterprises in every direction; large numbers of skilled mechanics have been compelled to leave the country from lack of employment. The Honolulu Iron Works, who do not employ, and never have employed Asiatic labor, are only able to run half their normal force, and the building and kindred trades

suspension, why did he ask Congress to give him that power in his recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior?" questioned Gear.

"I suppose he wanted to get express power, but this is not in evidence in this court, and not in the case at all," replied Davis.

"Even if the power of mandamus does lie," continued the attorney, "the court is not compelled to exercise it. It is a matter entirely in your discretion, you can issue a writ or not; and it should be issued only to prevent a denial of justice. It is certainly not a denial of justice to keep a man out of office who is awaiting trial by jury for embezzlement, nor is it justice to force upon the Governor and the taxpayers and put into office a man who cannot be trusted. The United States Supreme Court says that mandamus should never issue where public mischief is likely to ensue. You have no right to interfere with the discharge of the executive duties of Sanford B. Dole."

"He can do anything he wants to, I suppose," interrupted Gear.

"No, he can't; he cannot kill a man or embezzle money, but with his executive acts you have nothing to do. The United States Supreme Court has so held, and you have no right to interfere. As well might Sanford B. Dole come over here and tell you what to do with your bailiff, as for you to try to control him with writs of mandamus. You cannot question his legal power, especially at this time where corruption and loot are rife in the land. In this hour of public danger you should hesitate, your power being discretionary, before issuing writs of mandamus. Why if the Governor didn't suspend Boyd he ought to be indicted by the grand jury, for leaving in office a man who embezzled public money. He is given his power by the same hand that gives you the power of life and death, of issuing the highest orders, gives you the power, almost of a despot. He is given all the powers of the President and the Cabinet and the Executive Council."

"How can Cooper give Boyd his office?" asked Davis.

"By getting out," replied Gear.

"No, he can't," answered Davis. "The police are there to prevent Boyd from getting back, even if you did issue a writ it would be non-operative for it is not directed to Sanford B. Dole, and Sanford B. Dole would instruct the same man to prevent him from taking more money or papers from the office."

Davis contended that Cooper had no power to give back Boyd's office and that he was not restraining him from holding his office. Several times during Davis's argument, the court became angered and refused to listen to him, ordering him to desist. Just at the close Gear ordered the attorney to stop argument upon Dole's right to suspend, and Davis persisting, Gear ordered a recess until this morning, with Davis still talking. No decision was rendered, though Gear left no doubt as to what it would be, intimating strongly that it would be the same as in the Austin case.

are almost at a standstill. These conditions we believe are mainly caused by the high cost and scarcity of common laborers in the fields from which the wealth of the country is drawn. As an association of merchants we believe the welfare of all classes, artisans, mechanics and mechanics, in the Islands is dependent upon the successful cultivation of sugar cane and its economical conversion into the marketable product; to successfully bring sugar cane to maturity a large number of field laborers are required throughout the Islands, and this work, which a "white" man is unable, from climate and other conditions, to engage in with any comfort or success, is at present handled mainly by Japanese laborers; you are doubtless well aware of the unsatisfactory and unreliable character of this class of labor, and to fill the great gaps in the ranks of field hands we believe the plantation managers throughout the Islands are unanimous in their decision that Chinese would best meet the conditions that exist in the cane field, and prove a useful, law-abiding body of men who, while adding to the wealth and purchasing power of the whole community, would not displace a single white man from any position, or in any sense enter into competition with any white artisan, mechanic, or common laborer. Our Association was formed for the express purpose of protecting the property and the welfare of the whole community, and to devise and promote such legislation as the associate body may deem wise and expedient for the benefit of the Territory of Hawaii. We name the object and purpose of the Association, while influential in membership, the body is young, and not as yet known to the public. Before taking further steps to secure Chinese field laborers, we would be glad if you would bring the subject before your Union for an expression of opinion from the members of your society; for we feel that this indispensable relief proposed for the main industry of the country must commend itself to your judgment and we trust that your Union will endorse through its proper officers the action we have already taken in bringing this important matter before the United States Senate Commission. Enclosed you will find a draft of the memorial named and

(Continued on page 2.)

THEVES GO TO PRISON

Sentence Imposed By Judge De Bolt.

Heavy sentences was the rule in Circuit Court yesterday. Half a dozen cases were disposed of during the day by Judge De Bolt and a good start has already been made upon the new indictments returned by the present grand jury.

THE BOYD MATTER.

Pleas to the indictments in the Wright and Boyd cases will be made on Saturday morning, and will bring on another technical attack upon the return made by the grand jury. The indictments were read in all four of the cases and the pleas were reserved in each of them.

The Wright case was first called up, and Davis asked for time in which to study the indictment. This was granted and the plea postponed until Saturday.

Jas. H. Boyd appeared in answer to the three indictments against him and remained standing when they were read. He made no plea to either of them. Judge De Bolt refused to allow the reading to be waived by Boyd, stating that the defendant could not waive any of his rights. Humphreys, who appeared to defend, asked that the names of Robertson & Wilder be entered as associate counsel. He objected to a plea this morning saying that the plea of Boyd would be voluminous, and that his stenographer would be unable to get it up in one day. On that account the case was continued until Saturday.

OTHER ATTACKS ON GRAND JURY.

An indication of what a technical fight upon the indictments will result in, is shown by Judge De Bolt's prompt denial of a motion to quash the indictments in the case of August Herring and Vasconcelles.

The motion was based upon the following grounds:

1. That the law in such case made and provided, ordains that all indictments shall be signed by the foreman of the grand jury.

2. That, as shown by the records of this honorable court, in the matter of the impeachment of the present grand jury, now sitting, and by which and by whom said indictment purports to have been found, and by which and by whom the same was presented and returned into this honorable court, the foreman of said grand jury on the 5th day of November, 1902, (said day being the date whereon said indictment was found and certified by said grand jury, as appears therefrom) was Peter C. Jones; and that on said day and date there was no foreman of said grand jury other than said Peter C. Jones.

3. That said indictment is not signed by said Peter C. Jones, either as such foreman, or otherwise, or at all.

4. That said indictment is signed by one James Gordon Spencer, who, in and by said indictment purports to be, and to have been, on the date when the same purports to have been found and certified, to wit, said 5th day of November, 1902, the foreman of said grand jury, whereas in truth and in fact said James Gordon Spencer was not, on said last mentioned day and date, or on any other day or date when said indictment was voted upon and found as a true bill by said grand jury, the foreman of said grand jury.

5. That it does not appear in and by said indictment, or otherwise, or at all, that the requisite number of grand jurors, to wit, thirteen, were sworn to, or returned a true bill in this cause against this defendant; nor does it therefrom, or otherwise, or at all appear that as many as thirteen of said grand jurors heard evidence upon, or deliberated concerning the said charge of indictment against this defendant.

Judge De Bolt promptly denied the motion in both cases.

SENTENCE IS IMPOSED.

Pleas of guilty were entered in several of the cases before Judge De Bolt. Wm. Hoopal, who was alleged to have stolen a number of valuable calabashes, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Harado, a Japanese who admitted stealing \$110 from Kosuka Matsuo, was sentenced to prison for a term of three years. He was charged with larceny in the first degree.

Kimura was found guilty by a jury of larceny in the second degree and was given the limit of two years by Judge De Bolt. He was alleged to have stolen jewelry worth \$127 from Mrs. O'Neil and was indicted for larceny in the first degree. Judge De Bolt stated in sentencing the defendant that he considered larceny by servants about a house to be of a much graver nature than ordinary theft, because of the fact that they are given a certain confidence, and the crime is breach of trust as well as larceny. Kimura claimed that he had found the jewelry on a window sill and put it in his pocket, meaning to return it to his mistress. However said he became suddenly ill, and was arrested before having had an opportunity of doing this. Judge De Bolt did not place much credence in the story and gave him the limit of imprisonment saying that he considered it a very moderate punishment.

BLACKBURN JURY DISAGREES.

F. B. Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

Blackburn was charged with hoodlum driving before a jury yesterday. Blackburn is the man who ran down Colonel Hayes a few months ago, from which the latter is still suffering. The jury in the case after half an hour of argument in the jury room, reported a disagreement, several members stating that there was no possibility of a verdict. Mr. DeBolt announced that he would prosecute the case again at

(Continued on page 2.)

SENATE'S SESSION NOW ON

Republicans Take Up Work of Leading.

Promptly on the stroke of 10 o'clock Senator Achi rose in the Senate Chamber, the old throne room of the Executive building, and with a few words moved that Senator Henry P. Baldwin be chosen as the temporary president of the body. The motion was carried without dissent and the extraordinary session of the second Senate of the Territory of Hawaii was on.

Eleven Senators were in their seats when the call for order followed the installation of the presiding official. The room which two years past was the home of the lower house of the Legislature, had been well arranged for the occupancy of the upper house. The arrangement was somewhat different, owing to the fact that only half the number of members had to be provided with seats. The chairman's position on the dais is the same and the secretary is on the floor directly in front. On the Walkiki side of the chamber are five desks each, with on the main side of the square there are four desks and two aisles.

The Walkiki side of the chamber has been given over to the Home Rulers and the dais side yesterday morning were occupied by Senators J. T. Brown, J. B. Knoll and Laka Nakapahu. The seats near which will be those of D. Kalaupuanani and S. E. Kaue were vacant, the former leisurely appearing just in time to vote to adjourn. Opposite these Senators sat D. P. R. Isenberg, L. L. McCandless and W. C. Achi, two seats vacant being those intended for Senators Cecil Brown and S. W. Wilcox. Facing the chairman the four seats, beginning at the Republican side, were occupied by Messrs. C. H. Dickey, J. D. Paris and C. L. Crabbe, the seat one nearest the Home Rulers being taken by Senator P. P. Woods.

When Senator Baldwin had called the session to order he suggested the election of a temporary secretary, which was done, L. L. McCandless placing before the meeting the name of William Savidge. Without dissent he was chosen. John Bush was then chosen interpreter and the temporary staff was complete.

On motion of Senator Paris the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of three to investigate the credentials of the Senators, which motion carried and in accordance Chairman Baldwin named Senators Crabbe, Paris and Brown. The fact that there was no permanent organization made it necessary that the body adjourn at once, which was done the time fixed being this morning at the same hour.

The credentials committee at once got to work and inspected the papers submitted finding the men named as constituting the Senate for the session.

One paper filed with the committee on credentials made it necessary that there be held yesterday afternoon another caucus of the members of the Senate. This was in the form of a protest from Stephen Desha, candidate from the First District, who alleged that there was a belief that a recount of the votes would show that he had been elected instead of J. D. Paris, who had only one majority over him. This protest was made by Desha in accordance with his opinion that there was such a feeling among his constituents that they would not be satisfied without an appeal to the court of highest resort.

The entire afternoon was spent in discussing the matter. It was deemed by the Republican Senators as impossible that they should undertake to encourage a dissension within the party limits, there being declared no hope on the part of the Hill Republicans that Senator Woods could be unseated by any recount. There will be another meeting this morning, but it is not believed that there will be any change from this determination.

The expectation is that the Alameda will arrive early today and that Senator Cecil Brown will return in time to be able to take his seat, to have to do with the appointments to places under the Senate. The arrival of S. W. Wilcox from Kauai is also one of the possibilities, as a ship may be in this morning from that island. This would fill the quota of Republicans. There was a feeling yesterday that it would be unfair to proceed with the organization of the Senate when the early arrival of these Senators is probable. There are some members of the Senate too who believe that in the event of their not appearing at once, the best course would be to take an adjournment until Monday, without completing the organization, but this is not deemed likely.

Messages from the Governor are ready for transmission as soon as the Senate shall organize and notify him of its presence and readiness for business. There will be messages bearing upon each of the offices under the government, and the conduct of affairs, and these will be sent in so that they may be considered separately. It was asserted yesterday that the Senate would take up the entire matter of official business in secret session.

The vacancies of the Senate and executive committee have not as yet had to do with the filling of the places which it is expected will be made vacant in the executive offices. These it is understood will be taken up at later meetings, which are to be held after the Senate has organized, and the messages from the Governor have been received.

It is understood that E. C. Winston

(Continued on page 2.)

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1825.
Accumulated Funds ... £3,750,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ... £1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM
whatever cause arising.
For Scouries, Scouries, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Scars of all kinds, it is a never failing
permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scouries.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Itch and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 50 each, and in cases containing 10
times the quantity, sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEM-
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ERS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUN-
TIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng.
and Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
sold off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp on
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture"
shown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The New Plantation Company,
The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Waialea Sugar Mill Company,
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston,
The Marine Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

WENT DOWN IN THE SWELL

Dredger at Pearl Harbor Finds Bottom.

After battling for a heavy five days
against the gales and the tremendous
surf that was sweeping over the Pearl
Harbor bar the big suction dredge,
owned by Cotton Brothers, dragged
her anchors shortly after midnight in
Tuesday morning's gale, and then, fill-
ing rapidly with water, the \$10,000
dredge sank in about seventeen feet.
Five men who were on the dredge had
a hard night's work in trying to save
her, but finally had to abandon the
effort.

On last Tuesday the weather became
so bad and the swells sweeping over
the bar so heavy that the big dredge
had to abandon the work until the
weather should moderate. The scows
that had been in use were towed into
Pearl Harbor. On Saturday and Sun-
day the dredge had a fierce tussle with
the elements. Yachtsmen who passed
near her said that the water was lift-
ing up the heavy dredge and pushing
it around in several ways. On Mon-
day matters looked better, but the
storm that came on Monday night
caused the waves to rise so high that
they swept over the dredge. Shortly
after midnight James B. Agassiz, of the
firm of Cotton Bros., left the dredge,
thinking that it would weather the
storm. At that time there was no
water in her, but a short time after-
wards waves swept over the dredge,
breaking in doors leading to its inter-
ior. The five men remaining on
her started the steam pumps and work-
ed hard to keep down the flood. Final-
ly four feet of water was standing in
the engine-room, and with the fires out
the men had no further way of coping
with the water. They realized that the
craft must sink, and after a big effort,
the tug Kaena, which was lying a short
distance off, came to their assistance
and took them safely on board. After
the men left the dredge the entire
deckhouse was smashed up and wash-
ed into the sea, and at 3 o'clock the
big dredge settled down into the water
at a point where the charts indicate
that there are seventeen feet of water.
The tug Kaena then came to Hono-
lulu with news of the disaster, and
later put back to the scene with mem-
bers of the contracting firm and in-
surance men on board. It is impossi-
ble at present to say what the loss
will be to the contractors. The \$10,000
dredge is insured for almost \$20,000,
but in addition to this there will be
the loss of time involved in the wreck-
ing of the dredge. A survey will be
made of the dredge, and there is a
possibility that it can be raised easily
during fair weather.

The contractors state that the small
suction dredge that has been anchored
in Pearl Harbor for some time will
now be put on the work, and that the
pipe line which has been anchored in-
side the harbor will also be placed in
position to work with the small dredge.
Scows for carrying away the dredged
material have not proven a success.
During the heavy swells it is almost
impossible to keep a scow alongside
the dredge, and it is said that so far
less than fifteen scow loads of sand
have been dredged from the channel
and taken out to sea. The contractors
secured a nine months' extension of
the old Clark & Henry contract, and
two months of this time have already
elapsed. The channel that has to be
dredged is about three quarters of a
mile in length, but the contractors
feel that they have ample time remain-
ing now in which to complete the job.

SAY NICCOLLS IS A BANKRUPT

A petition for involuntary bank-
ruptcy was filed yesterday against
Walter Nicolls of Hilo by H. Hack-
feld & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and
S. Ozaki, claiming that there is owing
to them the sum of about \$14,000.
The claims filed by the various peti-
tioners are: H. Hackfeld & Co.,
\$13,158.76; Grinbaum & Co., \$696.60;
and S. Ozaki, \$241.48.
The petitioners allege that Nicolls
is at present insolvent, and that on
July 22 he committed an act of bank-
ruptcy in that he "conveyed, trans-
ferred, concealed, removed, and per-
mitted to be transferred and concealed,
a certain portion of his property, to-
wit: certain parcels of land at Olaa,
with the intent to thereby hinder, delay
and defraud his creditors."

An involuntary petition was also
filed yesterday against Jim Ah Hoy,
a merchant at Wailuku, Maui. His
creditors are Hyman Bros., who claim
\$420.05; Hoffschlager & Co., \$227.41,
and T. H. Davies & Co., \$69.09.
The petitioners allege that Ah Hoy
committed an act of bankruptcy in ex-
ecuting a chattel mortgage to Von
Hamm Young Company on November 15.

The San Francisco Chronicle is pub-
lishing an expose of the alleged efforts
of Prince Hohenzollern and other German
noblemen to secure American heiresses
through a professional matchmaker.

Hearstones in a child that is subject
to a group, is a sure indication of the ap-
proach of the disease. If Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy is given as soon as the
croupy cough has appeared, it will pre-
vent the attack. It cures croup and
croupy cough. All druggists and
agents sell it. Brown, Smith & Co.,
agents for Hawaii.

ZIEGENFUSS' FUNERAL WAS MARRED BY A MAUDLIN JUDGE

San Francisco also has its hoodlums
judges. J. H. Hubbard is one of
them and he made a characteristic ex-
hibition of himself at the funeral of the
late Editor Ziegenfuss. Hubbard is not
unknown in Honolulu, as he visited
here a year or more ago and is the man
whose opinion of Oscar Lewis was quoted
by his friend Judge Humphreys, to
justify the latter's appointment of Lewis
for bailiff. As to the funeral incident,
the Examiner tells the story as follows:

The funeral services for the late C.
O. Ziegenfuss were held yesterday in
the rooms of the Press Club. Superior
Court Judge J. C. B. Hebbard was asked
to pronounce a eulogy on the deceased.
It was an unhappy selection, owing to
his Honor's state of mind, which might
have been in tune with a more hilarious
occasion. The speech—if it could be
called a speech—was maudlin, slangy
and profane. It was like this:
"If any—man came to Zieg and
said: 'Zieg, let me have half a dollar,'
he could have it if it was the last half
Zieg had in the world, and I'm that way
myself. Any man here can have a
quarter of a half if he wants it," and
the speaker jingled a handful of silver
in his hand.

A MURDER IN LONDON STREETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A sensation-
al love tragedy has been enacted in
this city in full view of hundreds of
people, cables the London correspond-
ent of the Herald.

A young woman named Kitty Byron
stabbed to death her lover, Arthur Reg-
inald Baker, a well-known member of
the stock exchange. Before the woman
could move she was seized by several
witnesses of the deed and given into
custody.

The crime which had every element
of sensationalism took place just out-
side the Lombard street postoffice. Al-
though the city was generally making
merry over the Lord Mayor's proclama-
tion there was the usual press of busi-
ness at this ever busy office. Scores of
men and boys were passing the spot
every few moments. Shortly after 2
o'clock a young woman of attractive
appearance with slight figure, dark eye-
brows, black hair and handsome fea-
tures, went into the postoffice and sent
an express letter to the stock exchange.
She waited a few minutes, when she
was joined by Mr. Baker, to whom the
letter had been addressed.

For several minutes the couple en-
gaged in conversation near the counter.
Then their voices rose, and the clerks
noticed that they were quarrel-
ing. Finally the man turned toward
the street with a gesture intimating
that he wished to end the interview.
He passed through the door. The woman
followed, nervously handling the
muff, and dealt the man a terrible blow
in the neck with a knife. As he half
staggered and then partially turned
around with one foot on the lower step,
the woman withdrew the weapon and
struck again, this time plunging it into
his left breast.

The man gasped and fell heavily for-
ward, his head striking the stone pave-
ment. Two clerks seized the woman
who was leaning over the prostrate
form as though to strike a third blow.
Mr. Baker died on the way to the hos-
pital. The young woman was taken
to the police court, where she gave her
name as Kitty Byron, aged 23, but re-
fused to say anything further. Baker's
wife lately instituted divorce proceed-
ings.

PANAMA CANAL NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Sec-
retary Hay today had a conference with
Senator Cullum, chairman of the Sen-
ate Committee on Foreign Relations,
and also with Senator Morgan, the sen-
ior member of the minority of the Sen-
ate Committee on Canal Matters. The
secretary was able to show that sub-
stantial progress is making toward the
completion of a treaty with the Colum-
bian Government conveying the neces-
sary rights for the construction of a
canal across the isthmus of Panama.
In fact, so well have the negotiations
progressed lately between Secretary
Hay and Senor Concha, the Colombian
Minister, that it is now expected that
by the end of the present week all the
phases of the proposition will have been
discussed and little will remain to be
done to conclude the convention. It
can be stated that the attitude of the
Colombian negotiators presents no in-
surmountable obstacles and that a
treaty can be framed acceptable to both
sides in strict conformity with the
spirit of the Spooner act.

Clabmen Out, Negro In.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), November 11.
—Alan G. Mason, the Boston clubman
accused of the murder of Clara A. Mor-
ton, of Waverly, was discharged by Judge
Charles Almy of the Third District
court of East Middlesex today. The
government lawyer announced that an
investigation had failed to disclose
evidence sufficient to hold the accused
man, and ordered the discharge of Ma-
son. Almost immediately, in the same
court, George O. L. Perry, a young ne-
gro who yesterday was held as a wit-
ness against Mason, was charged with
the murder of Miss Morton. He plead-
ed not guilty, and was remanded with-
out bail for a hearing November 18.
After his release Mason held an infor-
mal reception, and after a short
time was driven to his home in Boston.

Three New States.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Ariz-
ona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Ter-
ritories will be made into states at the
coming session of Congress. If there
is any exception it will be New Mexico.

There was a great deal more in the
same vein and of the same sort. The
judge's unfortunate comparison of the
deceased with himself in that condi-
tion disgusted the friends who had
gathered to observe a simple and soli-
citous rite.

The distress of the audience due to
this untimely exhibition was so ex-
treme that the presiding officer, Elmore
C. Leffingwell, called on the choir to
draw the eulogy with a hymn. After
the music had ceased Judge Hebbard
went to resume his eulogy, but was
restrained by a strong hand on his coat
tails.

Habbi Jacob Nieto read a portion of
a psalm referring to the uncertainty of
life and the certainty of immortality in
the life to come. He quoted from Pope,
and taking the lines as the text of a
little homily spoke of the great kind-
ness and the generosity that stints to
help others, and applied all he said to
the dead newspaperman.

PREST. ELIOT ON TRADES UNIONS

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Before the Eco-
nomic Club of Boston, at their banquet
last night, President Eliot of Harvard,
denounced the labor unions of the coun-
try as opposed to the education of
young men and for what he termed
their fight against the development of
"manly instincts." In closing he char-
acterized the strike-breaker, or "scab,"
as he called him, as "a good type of the
American hero." The Economic Club
was formed for the purpose of discus-
sing current topics. The subject to-
night was "Industrial Battles and the
Public." President Eliot had not prom-
ised to speak, but he was brought to
his feet by discussion of the subject by
previous speakers. He said present
conditions indicated that many years
must pass before the labor question
is satisfactorily solved. Both sides
must make concessions and adopt some
plan. The principal objection to the
labor unions from the educator's point
of view he said, was their objection to
young men becoming competent me-
chanics and that they do prevent this
is evident from the fact that all unions
endeavor to limit the number of ap-
prentices employed in any industry.
The right to labor is considered the
most sacred right of the American citi-
zen.

Mr. Eliot's objection to the labor union
was, he said, that the object of the
union seemed to be work as few hours
as possible, produce as little as possi-
ble during that time, and to receive
as much money as possible for the
service given. This attitude was in effect
nothing more than a constant fight
against the development of manly in-
stincts. He said he had a profound con-
tempt for any man who did not choose
to labor every day just as long as his
strength would permit.

GOVERNOR FAVORS THE TORRENS LAW

"From what I know of the Torrens
system of land registration I favor its
adoption in Hawaii," said Governor
Dole yesterday. "I have never been
where I could see the Torrens system
in operation, and have not fully exam-
ined it, but from what I have seen of
the system I believe there are some
things in it that could be adapted to
Hawaii. I favor a change in the land
laws of the territory, and while I do
not think the Torrens law in its every
line is practical here, I believe in the
system with some slight changes."

BUBONIC PLAGUE TESTS.

Results of Scientific Research in the
Infected Districts.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The local govern-
ment board has just issued an impor-
tant volume giving the results of an in-
vestigation of the bubonic plague in
all parts of the world for the past three
years. It is reassuring to learn that
the investigators do not expect the re-
appearance of the scourge in severe
form in Europe or America. The most
curious feature seems to be that the
disease must, if it can be so explained,
become acclimatized before it can be-
come seriously epidemic. The plague
when it first appeared in a new field,
often presented curious resemblances
to some commonplace current malady,
such as influenza, enteric fever or ma-
laria. Repeated mistakes were made in
the diagnosis at the beginning of the
outbreaks, not only where the plague
was not looked for, but in countries
where the officials and practitioners
were alert in watching for it and be-
lieved that they were prepared to de-
tect its immediate appearance. The
confusion arising from this was such
as to almost suggest the mimicry of
indigenous maladies by the plague on
transplantation to new soil.

The records tend to confirm the be-
lief that man and rat are reciprocally
infective, yet they fail completely to
afford sufficient data for determining
the degree that man is in danger
through the rat. In some localities man
and rat suffered at the same time.

In other localities the man suffered before
the rat, and in still others the rat
was attacked first. Moreover, when in
a particular district either man or rat
was the first to suffer, the interval be-
tween the invasion from the first to the
second series has often been long, ex-
tending for weeks and months. Finally
it would appear that the plague may
prevail largely among men without
rats being affected, and conversely
among rats without men being affected.

AVALANCHE ON JUNGFRAU

Visitors See the Wonder in the Alps.

Watching the descent of an ava-
lanche from the summit of the renowned
Jungfrau, Switzerland's death
mountain, was one of the exciting in-
cidents of Henry Waterhouse's recent
tour of Europe. The spectacle was
viewed also by Mrs. Waterhouse, who
ascended the mountain as far as it is
safe for women to go.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse toured
Switzerland in July, undertaking the
sights with a courier who remained
with them until their departure from
Italy. They decided to visit Jungfrau,
the most magnificent of the chain
of craggy heights in the Alps, in the
attempt to scale which hundreds of
lives have been lost. At Interlachen
they occupied apartments in a hotel
whose windows looked out directly up-
on the summit of the mountain.

"It was a magnificent spectacle,"
said Mr. Waterhouse, in recounting his
tour. "There is a magnificence and
splendor about the Alps which one
rarely sees in other mountains of the
world. From Interlachen we went by
the odd little train far up the moun-
tain, winding and crossing, until we
came to the terminus. The intention
is to carry the railroad to the summit.
We disembarked and walked ahead
quite a distance until we came to the
snow belt. From this point on it is
dangerous to essay the trip, and we
decided to remain on terra firma.

"Suddenly we heard a low rumbling
as of thunder far up the mountain in
the clouds. Deeper and deeper the
noise came to our ears. We saw peo-
ple below us looking upward toward
the summit, and then our guide called
out: 'Look! Look! The avalanche!' We
did look, and beheld a scene which
was indelibly impressed upon our
memories. Thousands of tons of snow
and ice blocks were crashing down the
side of the mountain just across the
chasm from where we stood. Then
came a crackling noise as of thousands
of palms of glass being broken. On,
on, came the constantly accumulating
mass until it seemed that the entire
side of the mountain was sliding
down to the depths. It was a wonder-
ful sight, and we stood speechless until
it was over. Two days afterward an
avalanche occurred just on the opposite
slope and a village, with its entire popu-
lation, excepting one man, was de-
stroyed. While these avalanches are
terrible things, yet they are wonderful
to behold.

"It is foolhardy to attempt to scale
Jungfrau. While we were at the hotel
three men were dashed to their deaths
while on the road just beyond where
we stood watching the avalanche. Had
the tragedy occurred that day we could
have seen it, and it was a place where
we would have ventured upon had we
decided to go upon the snow and ice
belt. While at the hotel we were
constantly using the telescope to view
parties making the attempt. We could
easily make them out, laboriously
moving upward towards the goal—
Jungfrau's summit. A young man at
that time thought he would go alone.
They found his body where he had
died, almost in the track.

"Then I had the pleasure of looking
into Vesuvius's crater. The railroad
carried me part of the way up, and
three men literally carried me the rest
of the distance. I peered over the rim
into the depths. It was a splendid
scene, so unlike what we are used to
at Kilauea, but the fumes cut my in-
spection short, for I told them to take
me away. The view of the Bay of Na-
ples from Vesuvius is grand. At night,
from our hotel on the hillslopes, the
bay presented a scene of dazzling
splendor. A dozen war ships were in
port, and all used their searchlights.
It seemed almost like a carnival.

"We went to Pompeii, and saw the
latest excavations. There was a large
residence almost as it was the day the
city was destroyed. The mosaic floor
was beautiful and the mural pictures
were as fresh as if painted yesterday.
The Applan Way, with its monuments,
arches and tombs, was interesting, too.
We reached Venice just three days af-
ter the fall of the famous Campanile.
It was a mass of pulverized mortar and
sand. It was really sad to contem-
plate the fall of this stately monument
of the days when Venice was in her
glory. The apex of the Campanile, on
which was a graven dove, fell just at
the door of the church and the super-
stitious Venetians looked upon this as
a sort of miracle. Just that portion
is screened off at the portico of the
church, and visitors are allowed to gaze
upon it.

"Venice is sinking. The city, built
upon 20,000 islands and upon countless
piles, is being undermined. The great
historical buildings and residences,
once the glory of Venice, are all be-
coming 'Leaning Towers of Pisa.'
The piles are giving way. The Doge's
palace is out of plumb, and there is
need of much engineering work to
put them in place again.

"We were disappointed, of course,
not to see the coronation. We saw the
decorations and all the preparations.
We were not in London when the cor-
onation did take place."

Completed Maiden Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Completing
her maiden voyage between this
port and New York, by way of the Ha-
waiian Islands, the American Hawaiian
Company's largest steamship, the Alas-
kan, Captain Bluffield, reached here
yesterday morning, after an absence
from this port, where she was built, of
six months and seventeen days. The
run from New York was made in fifty-
nine days, fifteen hours and seven min-
utes, the actual steaming time being

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble.
Your circulation is very poor, you
have cold hands and feet. Your
nerves are weak, you are dependent
and discouraged. Your stomach is
bad, you have indigestion and sick
headache. Your muscles are weak
and you can hardly drag about the
house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends
her photograph and says:
"My blood was so thin and my circulation
was so poor that my fingers were cold and
blue all the time. I lost all energy and
was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla
restored vitality to my whole system. It
purified my blood and made it rich and
healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine
in the world for the blood."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla your bowels must be in good condi-
tion. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4% per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
application.

Thursday, November 27, 1902

will be a day of thanksgiving
observed in every state and
territory of the Union.

You no doubt intend to
celebrate the occasion, and
will have a larger number
than usual at your dinner
table, requiring a number of
additions to the many articles
necessary for your table and
kitchen.

As usual, you can get them
all at DIMOND'S.

We have the assortment
and our prices are right.
Courteous attention, prompt
delivery and guaranteed satis-
faction you know you will
receive.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Headquarters for Crockery,
Glass and Housefurnishing
goods. Sole agents for the
celebrated Jewel stoves and
the Garney refrigerators.

Eighty-eight days, twenty-three hours and
twelve minutes.

CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Attorney Ashford Called Up by Gear.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

C. W. Ashford, the attorney, was yesterday ordered by Judge Gear to appear before him on Thursday morning at ten o'clock and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The order was asked by Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, defendant's attorneys in the case of Koolau Kaikaina-haole vs. J. O. Carter and S. C. Allen. The petitioners allege that Ashford in defiance of Judge Gear's order and acting as counsel for plaintiff, did enter upon the Kawaihewa premises in dispute and with violence and force of arms eject one Napua, who was holding possession for J. O. Carter.

Napua makes affidavit that he was upon the land in dispute as agent for Carter, and that on Monday morning, November 17th, C. W. Ashford and two other men to him unknown, ordered him to vacate, and upon his refusal, threatened to use force, whereupon he left. Later in the afternoon he returned, and Ashford again appeared and used violent language ordering him to quit the premises. Upon his refusal C. W. Ashford and one other man, it is alleged, seized Napua and violently ejected him from the premises.

JAP FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Thumb prints, Japanese customs and charges of all sorts of crimes were mixed up in the trial of T. Hamamoto for false imprisonment in the Circuit Court yesterday. The defendant in the case was found not guilty, after three hours' argument in the jury room.

The trial of the case was sensational in the extreme and occupied the entire day. S. Nakamoto, a Japanese charcoal burner, was the complaining witness. He claims that he went to the hotel conducted by the defendant at the corner of Maunakea and Beretania streets and was given a room. Later in the evening he was accused of stealing a gold watch and \$38 and was searched and two twenty dollar gold pieces taken from him. Then he was beaten and confined to a room in the hotel for eleven days. At the end of that time, he testified, he was released after being compelled to sign a confession of the robbery, and a statement exonerating the men who had beaten him. These papers were drawn up in Japanese characters and Nakamoto not having a seal made a thumb print upon them. The papers were not admitted in evidence. The defendant denied the charge and alleged that there was a conspiracy to extort money from him. The jury went out shortly after five o'clock and it was nearly nine o'clock before the verdict of not guilty was returned.

NEW SUIT AGAINST BROWN.

A new suit was filed yesterday by L. C. Camacho against A. M. Brown for \$5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained in Oahu Prison, where the plaintiff had been confined for failure to give a bond to keep the peace. This is an old case which was thrown out of court by Judge Robinson because of a defect in the papers.

SUPREME COURT.

Argument upon the demurrer in the Dole case occupied the attention of the Supreme Court all day yesterday. The argument will be resumed this morning.

BOYD HEARING POSTPONED.

Judge Gear will hear the Boyd mandamus case at the same time that the Senate is considering the Governor's message in connection with the same matter. The hearing upon the writ was to have come up yesterday morning, but by consent of counsel was continued until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

COURT NOTES.

Jury has been waived in the case of F. J. Testa vs. J. P. Kahahawai. Domingis George has asked for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate of Maria R. Soares da Rocha, his mother-in-law. The petitioner alleges that the estate consists of \$750 cash, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Edward Keeth, and that she is about to use the money in the purchase of a book and stationery store for Edward Keeth.

An appeal has been filed from a decision.

BRECKONS WILL DRAW THE BILLS

When the Republican commission which has in charge the drafting of the county and city bills for submission to the legislature at its next session meets today, it will be to confer with a new acting secretary. The departure of J. G. Pratt who had in charge the work of drawing up the bills, for Washington for the legislative session, left the committee with only a bare skeleton on its hands. As a result United States District Attorney Breckons, who is from the same state and therefore best qualified to fill in the points not yet arranged, has been engaged to clothe the bones. Mr. Breckons has been of the very first rank as a legislator, being a member of the legislature in Wyoming, which state passed through the stage now occupied by this Territory, and he has had a deal of experience in handling the very matters now under discussion here. As well, he has been engaged in the interpretation of the laws which were passed for the government of the various political subdivisions.

TEN HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1893-1902

From October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1902.

HAWAII	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Wahala Sugar Co.	2,819	6,416	5,828	6,110	8,239	7,791	8,191	9,228	10,869	5,789
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777
Hawaii Mill Co.	6,044	8,468	5,514	7,218	6,744	8,200	8,850	7,841	10,214	8,250
Hilo Sugar Co.	6,883	9,400	5,907	10,912	10,432	8,304	8,464	7,131	8,722	11,880
Ohonua Sugar Co.	4,773	5,209	4,097	6,062	7,474	6,944	7,350	6,297	7,172	6,627
Popekua Sugar Co.	2,455	5,534	2,895	3,844	5,181	4,032	4,988	5,228	4,491	6,235
Honolulu Sugar Co.	3,327	5,234	4,115	7,675	9,461	8,218	8,990	11,001	10,822	11,700
Hakalau Plantation Co.	1,410	1,410	1,354	2,430	6,032	3,821	5,307	4,119	5,304	7,009
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	1,582	1,572	835	3,291	5,883	5,555	5,564	3,202	4,968	1,157
Oakala Sugar Co.	377	600	796	890	1,818	1,170	1,742	1,528	2,000	1,118
Kukui Plantation Co.	277	610	800	890	1,818	1,170	1,742	1,528	2,000	1,118
Kukui Mill Co.	2,550	4,311	3,583	7,359	9,059	4,135	6,081	6,978	7,808	1,118
Hamakua Mill Co.	2,008	4,500	3,343	10,957	10,125	4,509	7,529	7,629	8,835	1,022
Panohau Plantation Co.	1,528	2,567	2,905	6,774	10,018	6,108	9,111	8,117	9,903	2,089
Honokaa Sugar Co.	290	467	2,931	5,885	6,700	3,227	4,650	4,774	4,948	2,517
R. M. Overend	1,894	2,620	2,931	5,885	6,700	3,227	4,650	4,774	4,948	2,517
Pacific Sugar Mill	701	1,000	629	1,468	2,317	1,519	2,226	1,805	1,516	1,146
Nihoa Mill and Plantation	701	1,000	629	1,468	2,317	1,519	2,226	1,805	1,516	1,146
Nihoa Plantation	701	1,000	629	1,468	2,317	1,519	2,226	1,805	1,516	1,146
Kohala Sugar Co.	2,203	2,542	2,510	3,778	4,903	1,508	4,119	3,345	3,169	1,095
Puehue Plantation	874	803	831	1,256	1,007	1,068	1,608	2,265	2,003	463
Union Mill Co.	844	894	997	1,230	994	1,068	1,608	2,265	2,003	463
Hawi Mill (H. R. Hind)	1,250	1,470	1,604	2,775	1,822	877	1,222	2,277	2,727	1,873
Beercroft Plantation	754	765	863	1,042	1,485	426	609	632	825	267
Kona Sugar Co.	3,255	4,040	5,709	9,179	7,544	7,104	7,732	8,338	9,928	8,021
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	3,796	4,440	1,608	6,660	8,553	4,795	11,318	9,001	10,956	11,998
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	277	165	132	530	359	265	820			
L. C. Chong-Pahala										
Puaka										
Olan Sugar Co.										
Puna Sugar Co.										
Total	57,078	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,736	91,606	117,239	115,224	134,618	121,295

MAUI	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,639	1,912	976	1,787	2,047	2,250	1,931	1,890	1,992	1,427
Hamao Plantation Co.	945	865	1,119	1,378	852	1,411	2,026	2,114	1,450	1,748
Hamao Plantation Co.	2,154	2,596	2,492	2,771	2,350	2,141	3,175	2,406	2,774	2,700
Hakua Sugar Co.	4,289	3,581	3,888	4,856	5,400	4,648	4,865	5,512	5,488	4,234
Pala Plantation	5,512	5,456	4,880	5,606	6,376	5,801	6,268	6,795	7,216	4,146
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	11,106	11,429	6,788	11,933	12,537	15,072	16,621	17,858	22,345	19,477
Waihee Sugar Co.	1,269	1,810								
Wailuku Sugar Co.	2,117	1,762	4,900	5,655	6,461	6,725	7,412	7,976	7,902	5,934
Wailuku Sugar Co.	534	786								
Olowalu Co.	702	937	905	1,163	1,112	1,425	1,502	1,480	1,240	1,055
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	2,203	2,558	1,987	3,818	3,912	5,560	10,589	10,316	6,568	9,960
Kihel Plantation Co.										
Maui Sugar Co.										
Total	32,670	33,686	27,735	39,097	41,047	45,033	54,389	57,347	58,349	56,726

OAHU	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	1,560	1,650	1,600	3,370	2,230	3,004	2,352	2,932	3,045	2,985
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	2,191	1,660	1,472	1,915	1,798	2,167	2,191	2,309	1,507	631
Lala Plantation	340	125	100	101	78	300	494	179	1,693	430
Kahuku Plantation Co.	4,026	3,973	2,672	3,369	3,976	4,356	7,008	5,647	7,072	5,623
Waiakua-Halstead Bros.	947	662	872	1,019	1,886	2,015				
Waiakua Agricultural Co.										
Waiakua Co.	3,114	2,940	2,500	3,884	3,804	4,055	3,506	4,019	4,020	5,000
Ewa Plantation Co.	7,686	7,833	8,217	12,124	15,157	18,284	22,334	21,573	33,036	38,775
Apakaa Sugar Co.										
Oahu Sugar Co.										
Honolulu Plantation										
Total	19,864	18,843	17,433	25,782	28,929	34,181	45,820	53,625	59,534	107,870

KAUAI	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Princeton Plantation Co.	497									
Kilauea Sugar Co.	3,112	3,502	4,050	5,507	4,651	4,563	5,420	5,254	5,364	3,762
Mahee Sugar Co.	7,659	6,537	7,454	7,439	9,175	8,516	9,350	8,575	9,954	11,232
Hanalei Mill and A. S. Wilcox	3,752	3,445	1,997	2,386	2,550	3,194	3,962			
Lihue Plantation Co.	3,688	3,893	6,872	8,883	9,642	10,914	13,333	15,289	18,356	13,674
Grove Farm Plantation	2,333	1,762	1,141	1,632	1,513	1,355	1,751	1,962	2,183	2,915
Koloa Sugar Co.	2,828	2,106	2,378	3,852	3,825	4,327	5,268	5,004	5,492	5,001
A. H. Smith & Co.		364	162	675	176	469				
Eleele Plantation	1,284	986	977	1,232	1,409	1,489				
McBryde Sugar Co.										
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	12,800	13,392	11,172	11,407	11,167	13,000	14,350	13,480	13,419	11,480
Gay & Robinson	1,300	1,062	1,500	1,508	1,510	1,600	1,821	2,001	1,554	2,385
Waimoe Sugar Mill Co.	733	822	509	1,183	1,050	1,025	1,021	976	919	565
Meier & Kruse			952	1,245	1,505	1,518				
Kekaha Sugar Co.	1,309	2,470	2,054	2,602	3,483	3,480	6,342	8,287	7,412	8,978
H. P. Faye & Co.	1,714	1,373	1,102	1,357	1,824	1,961				
V. Knudsen			587	742	943	988	650	730	676	735
Total	43,909	41,704	42,816	51,650	54,414	58,594	65,359	63,348	67,537	69,720

HAWAII	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Total	152,621	166,432	149,627	225,828	251,126	229,414	282,807	288,544	350,058	346,611

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

By its Secretary, WILLIAM O. SMITH.

San Diego Waking Up.
SAN DIEGO, November 11.—The greatest step San Diego has ever taken in the direction of city improvement is contemplated in the plan of converting the 1,400 acres of unadorned city park into a place of beauty. The plan will be carried to execution, many thousands of dollars having been subscribed already. Word has just been received that Samuel Parsons, Jr., of New York City, who has been engaged to take charge of the landscape features and plans, will arrive here in the early part of December for the purpose of inspecting the large tract of land and formulating the scheme of improvement. The cost of plans will approximate \$16,000, and this has been assumed by George W. Marston as a gift to the city. Mr. Parsons is perhaps the best known landscape architect in the country. He is at present landscape architect of Greater New York.

Molineux Acquitted.
NEW YORK, November 11.—The Molineux jury was brought into court at 3:35.
At the same time Molineux was taken from the Tombs into the court, and District Attorney Jerome was summoned.
On his arrival the court room was locked and no one was allowed to leave or enter it.
The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.
The jury remained out just twenty-five minutes.
When the foreman announced the verdict of acquittal there was much applause, and the cheering extended to the crowd waiting outside in the corridors and on the street.
The Criminal Court building is in an uproar. At least 3,000 persons are massed in the building.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
Is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe for use after bathing to carry the secret humours when all else fails. Also, Syringe, B. C. & Co. Sole Agents, N. Y. & So. African Depot: LONDON LTD., Cape Town. PUTTER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this day or about the dates below men tioned:			
FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AMERICAN MARU	NOV. 22	CHINA	NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA MARU	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA MARU	NOV. 22	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA MARU	NOV. 22	PERU	NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA MARU	NOV. 22	COPTIC	NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA MARU	NOV. 22	AMERICA MARU	NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA MARU	NOV. 22	KOREA	JAN. 2

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Gentlemen Attention

THE JAS. A. BANISTER Co.

make the finest shoes in the world. Men's shoes in Oxfords and Bals and all kinds of leather

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

<h2>FAMOUS</h2> <p>Carriages Wagons and Harness Coaches Carts For all Purposes, Saddlery Goods. Buggies Street Sprinklers Phaetons Street Sweepers</p> <p>STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. Branches: South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. Branches: New York, N.Y. Factories cover territories: Portland, Ore. Chicago, Ill. and are the Largest San Francisco, Cal. Kansas City, Mo. and the World. Salt Lake City, Utah. Denver, Colo. Cable Address: "STUDEBAKER."</p>	<h2>AMERICAN</h2> <p>Electric Generators and Motors. For DIRECT or ALTERNATING Current Work. Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis. U.S.A. Ask for Catalogue No. 249. Responsible agents wanted. Cable Address: "NOR-ELEC."</p> <p>HARVESTING MACHINERY. Adrian, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.</p> <p>WELL-DRILLING & BORING PLANTS. Everything required to sink deep wells for Oil, Gas, Minerals or Water. Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.</p> <p>WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY. Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis., U.S.A.</p> <p>GASOLINE VAPOR LAMPS—For Store, Street and Home Use. The Turner Brass Works, Chicago, U.S.A. Cable address: "The Turner," Chicago.</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES. Lovell Dry Plate Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., U.S.A.</p> <p>SHARPENING STONES FOR EVERYTHING THAT HAS AN EDGE! Razors, Scythes, Razors, Hair Razors, Grindstones, Emery and Corundum. Also all kinds of Abrasive Materials of all kinds. The Pike Mfg. Co., Five Station, N. B. U.S.A.</p>	<h2>STANDARDS</h2> <
---	--	----------------------

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.
S. S. China, at the wharf, from the anchorage, at 9 a. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Honolulu, from Kau, Kona and Maui ports, at 5:30 a. m.
Stmr. Niihau, from Maui ports, at 5:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.
Stmr. Nebuchadnezzar, to San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
S. S. Aorangi, to Philadelphia, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, at 7:30 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, at 4 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.
U. S. cruiser New York, for San Francisco, at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.
Am. bk. Albert, Turner, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at 7 p. m.
Fr. bk. Vincennes, Selam, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Niihau, for Lahaina, Kukulhae, Honokaa and Kaunapali, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, for Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 3 p. m.
Thursday, Nov. 20th.
Stmr. Niihau, for Waimea, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Kauai and Koolau ports, at 4 a. m.
Schr. Kawaihewa, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, for windward ports.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Gaelic, from San Francisco, tonight.

DUE SATURDAY.

C. A. S. S. Mowara, from Victoria and Vancouver.
S. S. Zealandia, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports.
Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Mauna Loa, from Kau, Kona and Maui ports, November 18.—J. Young, Solomon Russell, C. Merchants, Mrs. C. Merchants, From Kau-S. Leiser, C. A. Chong, From Kona: F. Buchholtz, Miss H. Lemon, George Baker, H. G. Middleditch, L. Andrews, Senator J. D. Paris, Mrs. J. D. Paris and son, W. Konitzky, J. Cockburn, From Maunaloa: Senator H. P. Baldwin, Senator C. H. Dickey, Miss L. Cockett, Judge A. N. Kepolaka, N. W. Aiali, Father Liberty, Senator S. E. Kaue, Mrs. Waterhouse, From Lahaina: Charles Marques, Father Julian, Guy Livingston, W. Kakuakini and 59 on deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, Nov. 18.—J. F. Hackfeld, Miss L. Hart and two minors, C. C. Kennedy, J. A. Scott, A. Humburg, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Geo. Ross, William Pullar, Mrs. Geo. Gill and three children, Mrs. Chalmers and child, A. W. Hobson, F. W. Carter, L. G. Doyle, C. J. Giddings and wife, Dr. Grace, E. A. Whitney, Miss Hawley, Mrs. A. Mason, Mrs. G. Gibb, J. Gibb and wife, Miss A. Greenwell, Mrs. H. R. Bryant, A. P. Somers, E. P. Low, H. Deacon, D. Forbes and wife, J. E. Bolding and wife, H. D. Seovel and wife, Geo. E. Hooper, C. A. Peacock, A. Lidgate, E. E. Oiding, F. W. Carter, E. P. Hendry, G. Gibb, R. B. Kiki, E. P. Baldwin, Robt. Hind and wife, J. Scott, R. Schurze, D. W. Kamalikeane and wife.

Steamer Kinu.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "After having been overhauled and repaired in this port at an expense of \$20,000, the steamer Kinu of Honolulu made a trial trip on the bay yesterday under the guidance of Captain Harry Marshall of the Spreckels Company, assisting Captain Freeman, the Kinu's master. The vessel belongs to the Wilder Steamship Company, plying between Honolulu and Hilo. Three months ago she came here to be overhauled, and since that time the hull has been improved, the plates tested, all the decks calked, the superstructure rebuilt, new boilers and a new low pressure put in, the high pressure cylinder overhauled and a general re-fitting of the steamer has been done, all under the direction of William A. Johnston, superintending engineer of the Wilder Company. The Kinu is to sail for home next Thursday. It may be stated in this connection that T. K. Clark, superintendent of the Wilder Steamship Company, is in the city for the first time in thirty-eight years and intends to enjoy a vacation."

Hancock for New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the army transport Hancock, recently transferred to the navy, be placed in commission at the Mare Island navy yard as soon as practicable in order that she may be ready by the 1st proximo to sail by way of the Straits of Magellan to New York where she will replace the triple screw cruiser Columbia as a receiving ship. The Hancock is smaller than the Columbia but has greater living accommodations.

Mendocino, the biggest elephant in the Harlow & Bailey show, has been put to death.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

OREGON TO SAIL FOR ORIENT SOON

The battleship Oregon, after lying at the anchorage off Honolulu for about two weeks, will sail some time after nine o'clock tomorrow morning for the Orient where she will become the flagship of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans who is in command of the Asiatic station.

Only a few of the blue-jackets on the Oregon were allowed liberty in Honolulu, those who did get ashore were the "first-class" men, and even these had to be aboard again yesterday. The Oregon has a crew composed of many young men who complain, as young sailors always do, of harsh treatment by the "first luff." The officer who bears this nickname on a warship is the executive officer of the vessel and it is a general rule in the navy that "first luffs" are known by each sailor as "the meanest man in the navy." This is not because the officers actually are mean, but because they are the ones on whom the blue-jackets' wrath falls when they receive punishment, and there are few men in the navy now-a-days, who at some time or another have not been punished for some action of theirs which has not been in accordance with navy regulations. The executive officer is the man who is responsible for the discipline of the vessel and consequently through dealing with many men for different offenses he becomes a much-dreaded man. A "first luff" who is well liked by the men who don't have commissions is one who will seldom advance very far in the navy. On the other hand the "bull," the commander of a vessel, is usually well liked by the majority of the men as he and he only has the authority to soften the discipline meted out to them by the "first luff." Many young fellows on the Oregon have gone counter to the rules and therefore had to stay aboard their vessel while she has been lying at the anchorage.

Three hundred tons of coal are being put aboard the Oregon and much of this is being placed in sacks and piled on deck as the battleship's bunkers are full.

The Territorial band will be taken out to the anchorage by the Ironclads tomorrow morning to serenade the vessel before her departure.

HONOR TO DEAD REAR-ADMIRALS

From sunrise to sunset yesterday the flags of the Naval Station were at half-mast and two salutes of thirteen guns each were fired in honor of two retired rear-admirals, of the United States navy, who died recently—Rear-Admiral Selfridge died on Sept. 30th, and Rear-Admiral Joutet on October 15. "The men of the modern navy salute the man of wooden ships," said a navy man as the guns roared out their clouds of smoke and noise.

"I suppose no man in the American navy has seen more changes in the methods of conducting sea warfare than did the late Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr.," continued the man of white, gold and tropical bronze, "for he was ninety-seven years of age, and was the oldest officer of that rank in the world. When he was about a dozen years old the Admiral was appointed from Massachusetts in 1818. For years he voyaged in merchant ships as the navy had but few vessels after the war with England in 1812. I have heard old naval men talking of the stories of Selfridge in which he recounted the glories of the days of wooden ships, boarding, and hand-to-hand fighting. He got his promotions in the regular way up to the time of the Civil War, he being a captain at that time, but the war found him too old for active service at sea and he was placed in command of the Mare Island navy yard. He became a commodore and in 1866 was retired after forty-five years of service. But the gallant officer turned up again in 1873 as commander of the Mare Island yard and was again retired with the rank of rear-admiral. I have heard it said that he was one of the best boarding officers in the early navy, and his instinct for the sea was born into his genes, one of whom is Rear-Admiral Selfridge, Jr., another, Commander James Russell Selfridge, has been in command of the Princeton. Admiral Joutet was an old man, too. He was one of the heroes of the battle of Mobile Bay and remained on the active list until 1890, seeing over twenty-six years of sea service, and being retired at the age of sixty-two years."

"Who is the oldest rear-admiral alive now?"

"I think it is Admiral Blatch, who entered the service in 1837."

Kinu Expected Sunday.

The steamer Kinu, which is expected to arrive from San Francisco on Sunday, is reported to have been slightly injured at San Francisco by a river steamer running into her.

DIED.

Miss Emily F. Williams died at Waiolu, Kau, Hawaii, H. P., at 5 p. m. a. m., Nov. 13, 1902. Mailed papers please copy.

LIGHT ON LABORERS

(Continued from Page 5.)

Your early attention to this matter will greatly oblige.

The general tenor of the debates showed that the members of the exchange are not ready to at once agree to the propositions of the Merchants' Association. There were present and taking part in the debate many of the men who for a dozen years have had to do with the agitation against Chinese labor, and they insist that in return for assistance to any plan for general importation of field labor must come some concessions in the way of guarantees that Hawaiian or white mechanics alone will hold the skilled places on the plantations.

The committee, which is composed of President A. G. Gentry, ex-officio, J. F. Bush, James Nott, Jr., John Emmeluth, J. H. Craig, John F. Bowler, Guy Owens, Thomas Sharp and W. W. Harris, will take up the work of preparing the report—assessing the information—as soon as possible. The first step will be the meeting with the Trades Council this evening, if the labor men will agree to the meeting. This step was foreseen when W. W. Harris moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Trades and Labor Council at once to arrange, if possible, that the committee of the exchange may attend the meeting of that body to be held this evening there to listen to the discussion and receive any light that may be had on the subject. This was passed, and there seems no reason to believe that there will be any refusal on the part of the representatives of the union, as the scope of the inquiry of the exchange seems to cover all the points that may be raised in objection by the organized labor men of the city.

There is much interest in the meeting of this evening. Mr. Victor S. Clark, the representative of the Labor Bureau of the United States, who is now here investigating conditions, wants to be present at the meeting that he may be able to add the feeling of the organized unions to his report on the subject, and it is probable that this will be granted.

The members of the Exchange present at the meeting were:

Electrical supplies, President Gentry; plumbing supplies and foundries, G. F. Bush; painting and builders supplies, W. W. Harris; master builders, J. F. Bowler, J. H. Craig, A. Harrison; master painters, T. Sharp and S. Stephenson; master plumbers, James Nott, Jr., J. Emmeluth, W. J. England; master electricians, Guy Owens; other contractors, H. E. Hendricks, W. E. Powell, J. Rosenstein, E. G. Keen.

THIEVES GO TO PRISON.

(Continued from page 5.)

The next term of court, Judge De Bolt in his instructions to the jury clearly defined the rights of pedestrians to the use of the street. The jury was discharged by agreement of counsel.

PARKE MUST PAY.

W. C. Parke as administrator of the Estate of Katherine Auld was yesterday ordered by Judge Gear to repay in to the court the sum of \$993, turned over to the heirs without an order of court. It seems that Morgan sold the household effects of the deceased for \$1420 and that the administrator accepted receipts amounting to \$993 from various heirs being the amount of their bids for family heirlooms. Judge Gear held that this was a distribution of the estate without authority and Parke was ordered to repay into court the amount so distributed.

RECEIVER FOR PROGRESS BLOCK.

Judge Gear yesterday appointed W. G. Cooper as receiver for the Progress Block. The order was made upon the suit of the German Savings and Loan Society against C. S. Desky and Bishop & Co. for foreclosure of the \$55,000 mortgage upon the Progress Block. The mortgage deed permits of the appointment of a receiver without notice to the defendants.

ASHFORD NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Judge Gear yesterday ruled that C. W. Ashford was not in contempt in going upon the property in dispute in the case of Kalkalahaole vs. J. O. Carter. Ashford demurred to the citation, claiming that the order of injunction was directed to the defendants and not to the plaintiffs. He argued that at most his action could only be constructive contempt, and quoted the Supreme Court decision in the Walter G. Smith case in support of his contention. The court held that no contempt of the order was shown, as it was not directed to the plaintiffs. He held however that the status quo should be maintained and neither party interfere with the possession of the property.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court yesterday held argument in the cases of Tibbitts vs. Fall, and Territory vs. Wong Shin. King. The latter is the Chinese "lied suit," wherein the defendant made serious allegations against the Chinese consul, and was sent to prison by Gear.

Judge Robinson held no court yesterday, the attorneys in the case set for trial being engaged in the Supreme Court. There is much objection on the part of the circuit judges and attorneys, over the holding of a Supreme Court session during the term of the Circuit Court.

SENATE'S SESSION NOW ON

(Continued from page 5.)

and Marion Campbell are in the field for endorsement for the office of chief of the Department of Public Works.

It was said last evening that the temporary officers of the Senate would be made permanent, with the exception of the president, which place is coveted by Senator Grubb, who is the chairman of the Republican Committee and managed the fight just ended.

FIRST "GRAM" TO GO AROUND THE WORLD

Among the passengers of the steamer Aorangi, which called here yesterday, was F. R. Lucas, who superintended the work of laying the British cable to Suva, Fiji, by way of Fanning Island, and he carries with him some interesting souvenirs of the great work. Mr. Lucas has the honor of being the first man to send a cable message all the way around the world.

When the Aorangi was within a short distance of Suva, and was joining the cable from Sydney to Suva to that from Victoria to Suva, he sent the following message by cable to England by way of Victoria and also by way of Australia:

"To His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace."

"At the moment of completing the Pacific cable it becomes possible, for the first time, to send a message from the antipodes through both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. And, as the cables are entirely British, this first message, to pass the sunrise by one route, and the sunset by the other, is appropriately addressed to the Sovereign of the British Empire, on which the sun never sets."

"From F. R. Lucas, telegraph steamer Aorangi, near the 180th meridian of longitude, Fiji Islands, October 31st, 3 p. m."

Cable lines all around the world were cleared of business in order to let this message encircle the globe without any delay. In a short time the following reply was received from the King's secretary:

"London, Nov. 1st.

"F. Lucas,

"Telegraph Steamer Aorangi.

"The King commands me to thank you for your telegram and to express his sincere congratulations to you on the satisfactory completion of the great and important work of the Pacific cable."

"KNOLLYS."

Mr. Lucas values this cablegram highly, not only as a message from his sovereign, but also because of the fact that it is the second message to ever go completely around the world through submarine cables, and he of course has the written copy of the first message—his own to the King.

Mr. Lucas says that when he left Fiji the cable was working splendidly, and he says that it will carry an enormous amount of telegraph business between England, Canada, and Australia.

French American Scholarship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The council of the University of Paris has accepted Robert Le Baudy's recent offer to endow scholarships for French students of American universities according to a Times dispatch from that city by way of London.

Marion Chilcott on the Way.

The oil-carrying ship Marion Chilcott left San Francisco on November 7th for Honolulu with the first cargo of fuel oil for the Twelfth tanks.

The Civil Service Commission has asked the President to recommend civil service for consular positions.

A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BABIES AND CHILDREN

should be fairly plump. They ought to put on fat as fast as they use it up; for fat is fuel, and the burning of it makes power and force. Thin children—even along to the age of eighteen or twenty—are in danger from consumption, and from other wasting complaints. The children who starve, and the young men and women who are consumed—why, the very idea of it is frightful. For such as they there is always what the Bible calls a "mighty famine" in the land. Food, though it may be taken plentifully, does not nourish them. It makes no fat; it gives no strength. To prevent this, to cure this, to save the young ones at the mother's knees, and the bright boys and girls who are just looking at the world with ambitious eyes, is the purpose of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION.

Its success is decided and settled. Thousands owe to it life and health. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and bone and blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia. The children like it, they love the taste of it, it looks good to them, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

SUGAR

Sugar shows no change according to the latest advices of Williams, Dimond & Company, received by their local correspondents, F. A. Schaefer & Company yesterday, the latter being dated November 11th:

Sugar:—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th, with supplementary list of Sept. 15th, still being in force.

Basis:—No sales since last advices; consequently basis for 96 deg. centrifugals in New York remains at 2.625c; San Francisco, 3.25c.

New York Refined:—Quotation 4.09c, equivalent to 4.31c net cash, established Nov. 5th, continued in force until Nov. 7th, on which day a reduction of ten points occurred, establishing a price of 4.09c, equivalent to 4.21c net cash. Since that date no further change has occurred.

London Beets:—Nov. 7th, 7s 6d; 8th, 7s 5d; 10th, 7s 4d.

London Cable:—Nov. 6th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s; fair refining, 8s 3d, same date last year 8s 7d and 7s 7d respectively. December beets, 7s 6d, against 7s 3d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets:—The raw sugar market continues strong according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 6th inst. Refined is inactive, awaiting further developments. Beet granulated at the Missouri River was reduced to 4.15c net cash.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record November 17th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
E. Bashaw and wife—J. W. Mason D
H. and K. Long—J. N. Da Camra D
M. J. Baptista and husband—J. A. Dias D
C. T. Simerton and wife—A. N. Kepolaka D
J. V. Ferreira and wife—E. L. Williams D
E. L. Williams—J. T. Ferreira D
List of deeds filed for record November 18th, 1902:
First Party. Second Party. Class.
Mrs. M. Keoki—K. Naholu D
M. da S. B. Frai et al—A. J. Borba D
K. Lukela et al—V. Spencer et al D

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk the Kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people who know. City talk, kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well, yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language. Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache. Lame back means lame kidneys. A bad back is simply The kidneys talking trouble. Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Lavinia Kapu, a widow, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to the Waiolu Agricultural Company, Limited, (an Hawaiian Corporation) of said Honolulu, dated the 19th day of August, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in book 196, page 238, notice is hereby given that the Mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by the said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of a parcel of valuable land, with the buildings and structures, appurtenant, and the fine coffee plantation thereon, covering in all 26.46 acres, covered by Patent 4061, on Lot 4 of Survey 11 of Homestead Lots, in North Kona, in Pahoehe.

2435—Nov. 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 1902.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE.

Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day or postponement of said sale, unless the amount due with expenses of foreclosure shall be paid, are as follows:

That certain leasehold of premises on the easterly side of River street, mauka of Kukui street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, T. H., described or intended to be described in a certain lease made by John R. Gilliland to Hee Leong and Hung Yau, dated Oct. 16, 1899, for term of twenty-five years from Nov. 1, 1899, at a monthly rental of fifty dollars, which said lease was assigned to Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, by bill of sale dated Nov. 6, 1899, recorded in book 197, page 397, which said lease was corrected and confirmed by a lease made by J. R. Gilliland to said Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, dated Oct. 20, 1902, and described by metes and bounds, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River street, and running by true bearings, North 47° 59' East 149.3 feet from the east corner of River and Kukui streets, and running by true bearings as follows:

(1) S. 26° 5' E. 55 feet along land described in L. C. A. No. 141, Apana 2, issued to Keolaka, less a small strip conveyed to John R. Gilliland to Mary Levi; thence

(2) N. 57° 50' E. 122 feet along boundary line of the lot belonging to Angela E. Kunha; thence

(3) N. 18° 25' W. 68.5 feet along remaining portion of the lot of John R. Gilliland; thence

(4) N. 41° 35' E. 66 feet along said lot of John R. Gilliland, occupied by him as a house-lot; thence

(5) N. 53° 50' W. 88 feet along the remaining portion of said Gilliland's lot and along the northeast line of land described in L. C. Award No. 11082, Apana 2, to the easterly side of River Street; thence

(6) Along the easterly curve of said easterly side of River Street to the place of beginning.

Said premises being a portion of land described in L. C. Award No. 11082, Apana 2, of L. C. Award No. 1411.

Said land containing an area of 14.150 square feet.

2435—Nov. 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 1902.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, 11 Merchant street, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, November 14, 1902. WAILUA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED. Mortgagee.

The premises intended to be foreclosed and covered by the said mortgage, unless the amount due with expenses of foreclosure are paid, are as follows:

1st. All that piece of land situate at Lolo, in Honolulu, intended, being a portion of the land described in L. C. A. No. 722 to Konikapa, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point which bears North 62° 25' East true 52.5 feet from the South corner of Church lot and running thence:

(1) South 29° East Mag. 70 feet on L. C. A. No. 722;

(2) South 62° 25' West true 60 feet;

(3) North 29° West Mag. 70 feet;

(4) North 62° 25' East true 60 feet along fence to the initial point, containing an area of 4.117 square feet.

2nd. All those tracts of land situate in Waimanu, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, known as "Kualilima Poho" and "Kilauea" and comprising all the lands mentioned and described in a deed of Victoria K. Kaahumanu to Victor Chancelier, dated October 29, 1890, recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber 13, page 251, et seq.

Together with the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits, and all the estate, right, title and interest of the Mortgagee therein and thereto.

2435—Nov. 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 1902.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Woldemar Muller, of Kona, Hawaii, to William R. Castle, Trustee, dated August 1st, 1894, recorded in Liber 151, page 52, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.